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ARMS REDUCTION TALKS RESUME 30 SEP IN GENEVA

LD301350 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Geneva September 30 TASS -- The Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms reductions in Europe have been resumed here today. A plenary meeting of the delegations has been held. The Soviet delegation to the talks is led by Ambassador Yuliy Kvitsinskiy and the U.S. delegation by Ambassador Paul Nitze.

MOSCOW EXAMINES U.S., USSR STANCES AT INF TALKS

Losev Comment

LD292342 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe resume on Thursday in Geneva where the delegations of the USSR and the United States have already arrived. Here is commentary from our observer Sergey Losev. He writes:

The Soviet Union has proved in actions its desire to stop the unremitting buildup of more and more destructive nuclear weapons in Europe. It has been demonstrating this persuasively at the talks and other assemblies. As President Brezhnev emphasized, we are for talks that are conducted not to cover up military preparations, but achieve concrete agreements acceptable for both sides and minimize the risk of military conflict, and we are ready to respect and consider the legitimate interests of our partners to the same extent that we expect them to consider our natural and legitimate interests.

The position of the Soviet Union is based on the existence of approximate parity in medium-range nuclear missiles between the USSR and NATO in Europe. The USSR has 975 and NATO has 986 units. The Soviet side suggests a two-thirds reduction so that NATO and the USSR would have 300 medium-range nuclear missiles each. A ban on new types of such weapons is also envisaged. It goes without saying that nuclear medium-range weapons have to be examined in complex: that is, all the components of medium-range weapons including land-based missiles, those on submarines and aircraft, have to be taken into account.

In the meantime, the American side deliberately keeps silent about the U.S. forward-based weapons, and excludes from negotiations British and French nuclear-powered missile carriers, creating the impression that they allegedly do not exist. Washington tries to compare the sides' strength by land-based missiles, taking them out of the overall nuclear potential. Everyone who believes in facts can see for himself that such an approach does not meet the principle of equality and equal security. The medium-range nuclear missiles deployed outside the zone of limitation and reduction should be sited so that they would not reach targets of the other side in a given zone.

As the chief Soviet delegate noted upon his return to Geneva, the Soviet Union's position provides a sound basis for agreement on radical cuts and limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe on a stable and long-term platform.

The chief U.S. delegate, Paul Nitze, in his statement at the airport assured that the American delegation is also ready for a constructive dialogue with the Soviet delegation. However, he made it clear that the American delegation has not brought to Geneva anything but the notorious zero option that calls for dismantling all Soviet medium-range missiles in return for a U.S. pledge not to deploy its cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe. The American plan leaves intact the U.S. intermediate weapons already deployed in Europe, as well as the nuclear weapons of Britain and France targeted at the USSR and socialist countries in Eastern Europe. It is quite obvious that actually this would mean unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union and the break-up of strategic parity in favor of the United States.

Such an approach shows that the Reagan administration is least of all interested in working out an agreement on a mutually acceptable basis. To advance the talks in a real way the American side should at last make its contribution to drafting an agreement that would accord with the task of lowering the level of nuclear confrontation and meet the principle of equality and equal security.

Zholkver Comment

LD291820 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States are about to resume their talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. Aleksandr Zholkver makes these comments:

The Geneva talks have continued for almost 2 years. In October 1980, when the Washington administration finally agreed to negotiate after a long period of delying tactics and only after the allies had applied some pressure, there was expectation in the air. People hoped that the talks would produce agreement to bring down the nuclear confrontation in Europe, where the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization confront each other. But it became clear very soon that Washington had agreed to negotiate not to search for mutually acceptable solutions but to try to camoflage its nuclear missile buildup.

The zero option formula put forward by President Reagan does not provide a constructive basis for progress in spite of its promising name. Indeed, it calls on the Soviet Union to scrap all its medium-range missiles unilaterally, while the United States will not reduce its forward-based weapons in Europe, that is, nuclear-carrying bombers and submarines. The Reagan plan has nothing to say about the nuclear forces of Britain and France, although they, too, are targetted at the Soviet Union and its allies. In short, the zero option formula would drastically change the balance of strength in Europe. How possibly can it provide a basis for resolving the problem? A better name for it would be a zero sense formula.

The Soviet Union on the other hand proposes a proportionate limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in a vast area stretching from the Arctic Ocean to Africa and from the middle of the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains. It calls for a radical cut in all medium-range nuclear vehicles, both missiles and aircraft. In 5 years the Soviet Union and NATO would have no more than 300 weapon units of this class. Simultaneously, the Soviet Union proposes attendant measures to limit the nuclear systems in Europe with a range of under 1,000 kilometers.

At this stage the Soviet Union has set a good example in freezing its medium-range nuclear weapons west of the Ural Mountains. Moreover, in spite of false -- and I repeat, false -- allegations by the Western press, this country is unilaterally reducing such missiles in the area.

In his recent speech in Baku, President Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's striving to reach fair and mutually acceptable agreements to limit and reduce nuclear arms, both strategic and medium. This country has shown its readiness and has taken practical action to end the infinite buildup of ever more destructive nuclear weapons in Europe and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Whether the American side is prepared to tackle the problem on the basis of equality and equal security will be seen when the Geneva talks resume.

U.S. ARMS POLICY IN WEST EUROPE CRITICIZED

PM291127 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 3

[N. Polyanov dispatch under the rubric "With the Weapon of Truth": "Visions of Transatlantic Crusaders"]

[Text] Vienna -- The breath of fall is in the air on the Atlantic's European shores. At ebbtide in the Belgian port city of Ostend shrimp catchers amble over the pebble beach, dragging big baskets behind them -- temporary receptacles for their catch. At Etretat, the French resort once praised by Guy de Maupassant even the most inveterate bathers do not venture to plunge into the cold waves. The beach is rather empty in Dutch Groningen, too, where street stalls sell slightly salted sprats just as naturally as we sell ice cream, for example. In the evenings the only light here comes from the wide windows of hotels and restaurants, where music still plays but where gradual preparations are already being made for the coming of cold and windy days.

Old European shores! Witnesses of sea battles, pirate raids and musketeers' exploits, stadium of history and cradle of great minds; these shores have not belonged to Europe for some time now (if a certain overseas speaker is to be believed), for he informed the amazed Europeans: "Europe's shores are our (American) shores. Europe's borders are our borders."

President Reagan said this at the beginning of the summer, evidently in order to reconcile Europeans to their land being turned into an American arsenal. Only recently West German television showed a film about the stockpiling of American chemical weapons between the Rhine and Weser Rivers. Among the idyllic hills and coppices of the Rhineland-Palatinate, Bavaria and other places there lurks chemical death -- binary shells, toxins and nerve gases; in short enough poison to wipe out the earth's entire population. Watching their television screens, West Germans were alarmed! The Americans have really turned Europe's shores into their own estate! No wonder some people on the other side of the ocean -- Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, for example -- hastened to calm the Europeans. Speaking at a military college, the secretary declared: "It is simply a big paradox: for, in the event of our success with the arms upgrading program (that is, what the Pentagon calls the bellicose plan for West Europe -- N.P.), we will not have to use the weapons."

In other words: Do not worry about the future, Messrs Europeans! The American crusaders have appeared before you not to mar your mood but to improve it -- to make you arm yourselves and fill your land with explosives and chemical bombs, giving you the opportunity to sit coolly on a powder keg. Commenting on such arguments by high-ranking Washington officials, the former eminent American diplomat Prof George Kennan arrives at this conclusion, which is of little comfort to him: "To our general misfortune, one thing is very definite: We live today in a situation of great danger." And further: "If we could reverse the deterioration of East-West relations, it would only be through talks with Moscow."

The professor goes even somewhat further: He maintains that Washington now has essentially no real policy that takes account of the established correlation of forces in the world, appreciates the historic changes on the planet or sees the real springs of current events. One could add that some of the professor's compatriots who moved from California to Washington 2 years ago as advisers and secretaries to the present President have not left their specific vision of the world in the American West but used it as a recipe for constructing foreign policy. Of course, such an experiment was doomed to total failure right from the start. From Los Angeles and San Francisco world politics appear differently than from Washington; particularly if you take into account the fact that almost the biggest weapons forge in the world, whose influence makes itself felt, operates near the Californian politicians. Lord Northcliffe, the famous British press baron, once said: "Give me a war, and I will give you a big circulation." This slogan needs amending to apply to some Californian arms bosses: Missiles, guns and aircraft take the place of millions of newspaper copies.

Of couse, mentioning the California home address of present Washington figures gives a far from full idea of the reasons for their bellicosity. They have several fathers, and the chief one is the military-industrial complex. This feels at home not only in California but also in Texas, on the shores of the Great Lakes and in New England. It is not just that previously the bosses of this complex were underrepresented in Washington -- they have always been present there, visibly and invisibly. The point is, above all, that people closest to the top of the American capitalist pyramid have now taken over the reins of government.

With the arrival of G. Shultz in the State Department office the President's administration team has acquired, according to connoisseurs, "a more homogeneous nature." Now all the chief Cabinet posts are held by prominent representatives of the "California mafia," and two of them -- the secretaries of state and defense -- worked until recently for Bechtel, one of America's biggest corporations. Both have in essence been its chief at different times.

A third manager of the corporation -- K. Davis -- is deputy energy secretary. And one of its present managers -- J. McCone -- once operated in the CIA's highest spheres, while former CIA boss J. [as published] Helms kindly offers the firm his services as a consultant. One can understand the irony of THE NEW YORK TIMES' James Reston: "Why didn't President Reagan immediately hand over all his tiresome foreign policy to the Bechtel company?"

It would be a great oversimplification to place a simple equal sign between a particular octopus of American business life and the administration's apparatus. But it does not stop one from taking account of the interests of the octopus if its tentacles have reached Washington. Let us not forget that approximately 120,000 people now work in the Californian company's numerous branches. And they are implementing more than 100 projects each of which is worth more than $50 million. One-half of the projects are being carried out abroad, and 1/8 in the Near East, in Arab countries.

In addition, Bechtel is also building every second nuclear power station in the United States. Its engineers have built an oil pipeline in Alaska and copper mines in New Guinea. This is just the tip of the iceberg. What is hidden beneath the water is far more interesting. But, alas, little is known about that. The American business giant, which is among the world's top 30 superconcerns, prefers to keep quiet about the majority of its business. To comfort the public it always has ready the story of a distant forefather -- Warren Bechtel, who founded his business back at the end of the last century. In those far-off days he hitched two mules to a wagon and set out to build a small railroad line in Oklahoma. The occupation proved profitable -- the mules and wagon turned into plants and skyscrapers.

Now the old man's heirs and their colleagues have come to Washington to build American foreign policy. And that is far more complex. Of course, who builds it is a matter for the United States itself. The question is: What sort of policy? A policy which will help Washington to find the road to good relations with other states, rectify the blunders committed by previous administrations, improve the Americans' "bad image" abroad and accept the world as it has taken shape as a result of terrible revolutions and political changes, or a policy which endeavours to push the wheel of history in the reverse direction, that is, yield to an occupation which has not yet brought anyone success?

Almost 2 years of the present administration's activity provides a clear answer: The second variant has been chosen. Looking across the Atlantic, Europeans see with growing alarm that Washington is not drawing lessons from the previous administration's failures or endeavoring to rectify its mistakes (for example, with the attempt to wreck at all costs the ratification of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms), is continuing the risky venture of the nuclear arming of West Europe and does not care about a sensible dialogue with the USSR. It is not for nothing that Eugene Rostow, an American figure with a direct bearing on problems of disarmament, maintains that he can in no way understand what this dialogue should consist of.

If Rostow reaches this conclusion, it is no wonder that scientific staffers at the Hudson Institute, which has gained specific notoriety for its long-term forecasts, have given themselves up to strange thoughts aloud. One of them, (Kolen Grey), is considered a close confidant of the President himself, and another -- (Keyt Peyn) -- is reputed to be a leading forecaster in this "conservative think-tank," as it is called. This is what they composed: "The United States must ensure victory over the Soviet state, and at a cost which does not rule out U.S. survival."

On reading such texts, West Europeans rub their eyes in horror: What are the Hudson Institute crusaders thinking of? Who gave them the right to strike West Europe out of the future with a stroke of the pen, as though it never existed? For it is more than clear to every thinking person in the Old World that if the senior NATO partner has dared to light a conflagration, not only Americans but also West Europeans would be forced to pay for the consequences of that crime.

We are also reminded of this by Peter Koch's recently published book "The Madness of the Arms Race." The author from Hamburg approaches the problem from an interesting angle -- he proves that the whole business of the nuclear arming of West Europe is based on manifest deception. Its propagandists try to maintain that it is still necessary to "balance" the Soviet SS-20 missiles with corresponding Western arms. In actual fact the reverse is the case: Soviet missiles were long ago balanced by corresponding U.S., British and French arms. There are deployed around Europe, for example, Peter Koch writes, American Polaris submarines and aircraft which can reach the Soviet Union with their nuclear weapons (these are the so-called forward-based systems),and there are also medium-range missiles belonging to the French and British. At the same time, Soviet missiles troubled no one before 1979.

This, it turns out, is the truth: The crusaders have painted the black sign of the non-existent "Soviet threat" on the wall only to justify their own attempt to squeeze West Europe with an iron hand and make it submit to their nuclear ventures.

In this instance, however, there is a vast distance between the design and its execution. When the Soviet Union reported that it renounced the first use of nuclear weapons and called on others to follow its example, the inventors of the new geography European shores are American shores") found themselves in an unenviable position. West Europeans suddenly discovered that the whole business of nuclear arming was devoid even of formal justification. This was why last summer proved hotter in Europe for the crusaders from the other side of the Atlantic than was confirmed even by efficient thermometers. A strong wave of European solidarity for a peaceful continent swept from the same Atlantic shores with which our story began to the depths of East Europe.

SOVIET STANCE AT START TALKS 'CLEAR, COMPREHENSIBLE'

PM291513 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 23 September publishes on page 3 a 1,800-word Geneva dispatch by Correspondent O. Nikiforov under the heading "At the Geneva Crossroads" related to the imminent second round of the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation and reduction talks. The report notes that the "Soviet position at the Geneva talks is clear and comprehensible. The USSR is prepared to agree that with the start of the talks both sides' strategic arms should be frozen qualitatively and their modernization minimized," Nikiforov then critizes U.S. delegation leader Edward Rowny, quoting FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU's description of him as "simply a militant anti-communist who doubts that there is any expediency in an agreement with Moscow."

The report goes on to claim that, "against the background of the accelerated development of strategic systems aimed at destabilizing the existing strategic equilibrium, the world public cannot fail to be put on the alert by the position with which the White House adminstration has come to the talks," and complains that this position would mean that the talks would have "just one component -- strategic military-based missiles [strategicheskiy rakety voyennogo bazirovaniya]," which "favors" the United States, while "it is clear even to a nonspecialist that the reduction proposed by the White House would in fact lead to the USSR's unilateral disarmament." "The fate of war and peace," Nikiforov concludes, "will depend largely on whether a specific accord on this issue is reached."

CPSU PEACE PROGRAM, DETENTE EVALUATED

LD300308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] "A Peaceful Future for Mankind" is the title of the newspaper's editorial article. True to the Leninist policy of peace, the Soviet Union is doing everything it can to remove the threat to mankind of a nuclear war and to preserve and consolidate universal peace, PRAVDA says.

The path to a fundamental improvement of international life is indicated in the Peace Program for the Eighties which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. Our party and the Soviet state are tirelessly working for the implementation of the set of major constructive proposals contained in this program. In the course of this work, new valuable initiatives directed at curbing the armaments race and strengthening peace and the security of peoples are being proposed.

An impressive confirmation of the genuine love of peace and humanity of the land of the soviets has been the call to guard, develop and deepen detente, which was contained in the speech by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the festive meeting in Baku devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR. The Soviet leader's speech gave a profound analysis of the international situation today. It contained an accurately and extensively formulated scientific definition of international detente. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that for us detente is a very broad concept. It is primarily the general inclination of states and their leaders not toward military preparations and hostility to other states but toward peaceful cooperation with them. It is also normal intercourse between countries and peoples, a conscientious observance of the norms of international law, respect for the sovereignty of each country and noninterference in each other's affairs. Finally, it is a constant striving by practical deeds to help in curbing the arms race which has swept over the earth and a striving to strengthen security on the basis of a gradual deepening of mutual trust based on justice and mutuality. This is what we understand by detente and this is the detente for which we are striving. It is for all intents and purposes a question of ensuring a peaceful future for mankind.

The Soviet Union, PRAVDA notes, is striving to set relations in order with the United States and to achieve just and mutually acceptable agreements on the issue of limiting and reducing both strategic and medium-range nuclear armaments. A readiness to work out such agreements is expressed in the USSR's well-balanced proposals at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. At the same time our country is also undertaking practical acts of good-will such as reducing the numbers of its forces and armaments in Central Europe, suspending the deployment and reducing the quantity of medium-range nuclear armaments capable of striking targets in Western Europe. The Soviet Union has voluntarily undertaken the historic obligation of not using nuclear weapons first.

Life weightily confirms the fact, PRAVDA says, that the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries firmly hold the initiative in the struggle to strengthen peace on earth. All peace-loving states, all sensibly minded and realistic leaders and the multimillion-strong popular masses of the world are on our side.

PRAVDA ON RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION

LD292338 Msocow World Service in English 2000 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Next we bring you the gist of a PRAVDA editorial about Soviet foreign policy:

The Soviet Union is doing all it can to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and preserve and consolidate universal peace. President Brezhnev's call in his speech in Baku to preserve, develop and deepen the relaxation of tension has become an impressive confirmation of this country's peaceful intentions. President Brezhnev thoroughly analyzed the situation in the world today. His scientific definition of the relaxation of international tension was precise and up to the point.

To us, said Brezhnev, relaxation is a very wide notion. Above all it means a common disposition of states and their leaders not to engage in military preparations and hostility toward other states, but practice peaceful cooperation with them. It also means normal contacts between nations, respect for the sovereignty of each country, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. And last but not least, it means a permanent desire to assist in action to curb the arms race and strengthen security.

Relaxation is not the monopoly of one geographical zone or region. Opportunities to relax tension exist everywhere and they should be actively exploited. The Soviet Union seeks better relations with the United States. It wants fair and mutually acceptable agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range. Readiness to work out such agreements is expressed in the balanced proposals put forward by the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. At the same time this country has taken such good-will actions as the reduction of its troops and armaments in Central Europe, the suspension of deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles capable of hitting targets in Western Europe, and the reduction of their numbers. The Soviet Union has unilaterally assumed the historic commitment not to use nuclear weapons first.

This country has relations of friendship and cooperation with a number of Asian states. But good contribution to peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world would be normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and China on the basis of commonsense, mutual respect and advantage. The Soviet Union is certain that this would be an invaluable achievement.

In Europe the first most reasonable steps to take to ease tensions is to bring the Madrid meeting of 35 countries to a successful conclusion and clear the way for a European disarmament conference. In politics actions should always be taken with an eye to the future, and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its Communist Party are geared to making the future more peaceful.

FURTHER ON U.S. MILITARY SPACE FUNDING

LD300732 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 30 TASS -- A Pentagon spokesman said that the Reagan administration was going to increase appropriations for military preparations in outer space by ten per cent annually to attain the figute of 11,000 million dollars by 1987. In the 1983 fiscal year, Defence Department's expenditures for military purposes in outer space will be increased immediately by 34 percent to equal 8,500 million dollars as compared with 6,400 million dollars in the 1982 fiscal year.

These resources will be used, above all, for the "shuttle" programme of launching reusable spacecraft, for the expasnion of the network of military spies in the sky of which some 40 already function. Feverish activities are under way to develop anti-satellite means which will shift military operations right into outer space.

U.S. CONDUCTS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR BLAST

LD291646 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] San Francisco September 29 TASS -- The United States Wednesday conducted an underground nuclear blast at its Nevada testing range, the U.S. Department of Energy has announced. The explosion of a nuclear device of up to 150 kiloton is the 17th the United States conducted this year. Exactly the same number of nuclear tests was officially announced by the Pentagon during the entire 1981.

WARSAW PACT SHIELD-82 MANEUVERS CONTINUE

Orlov Report

LD282340 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newcast: Correspondent Oleg Orlov report from the area of the Shield-82 military maneuvers of the armies of Warsaw Treaty member states -- recorded]

[Text] During the night of 27-28 September, the opposing sides began active combat actions. The northerners, making use of their manpower and material advantage, prepared to break through deeply echeloned defenses of the southerners and began their offensive this morning. Next came the fighter-bombers. The northern command decided to carry out a bombing attack against the enemy defenses. Soviet and Bulgarian pilots cooperated closely in air combat. One of the aircraft was piloted by Soviet officer, pilot first class, Mikhail Kholmogorov. Side by side with Bulgarian Captain (Tsoko Tsokov), he prepared the ground for the land force units. The offensive had begun. Air defense forces adequately protected the attackers. Next came the tanks in wedge formation. A tactical helicopter landing unit of the Polish force landed to the rear of the southerners. The landing force captured the enemy command points and disrupted the coordination of its units and subunits.

Soldiers and officers of the Warsaw Treaty armies today displayed excellent combat training and coordination. They proved that they can skillfully operate the formidable combat equipment and are reliably protecting the gains of socialism. The training exercises were watched by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Comrade Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union; leaders of military delegations of fraternal socialist countries; Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states and marshal of the Soviet Union; and Army General Gribkov, chief of state of the Joint Armed Forces.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

LD290656 Moscow Domestic Service in Rdssian 0100 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The forces began active operations yesterday at the Shield-82 exercises, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reports. Their main task was to breach the prepared defenses of the enemy and mount an offensive. Observers note that the attackers are taking the enemy's combat positions and pushing deeper. The defenders have plenty of strength left. In order to economize their reserves, Polish Army paratroopers are being landed in the rear. They are tackling the task with courage and skill. A personal example is being set to their subordinates by Paratrooper Company Commander Lieutenant (Flint) and Political Organizer Captain [name indistinct]. Relating this, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent notes the excellent training of the forces taking part in the exercises.

CPSU OFFICIAL CHUKANOV ON CEMA INTEGRATION

AU151630 East Berlin HORIZONT NO 37/1982 in German pp 8-9

[Article by Olimp Chukanov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Department for Liaison with Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries: "CEMA -- Topical Questions of Universal Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt, under present conditions, that the importance of a coordinated line of the fraternal parties on expanding and deepening the integration processes in the community of socialist states is growing. This results from a number of circumstances, the most important of which will be briefly discussed.

From a political viewpoint, the course toward socialist economic integration has become more and more an essential factor in strengthening the positions of the socialist community in the world arena, above all in the economic field. As Leonid Brezhnev stressed, this is the decisive front in the competition with capitalism. In addition, socialist economic integration forms the foundation for the fraternal countries drawing closer together on the basis of socialist internationalism, respect for independence and national interests, noninterference in internal affairs, full equality, mutual benefit and fraternal mutual assistance. The unity and cohesion of the socialist countries is the basis of their successful socioeconomic development -- a statement which needs no proof.

One of the greatest political tasks, of the present phase of development of the community of socialist states is to guarantee sufficient independence from the West. It is obvious that without a close, so to speak, organic unification of material and intellectual potentials, this task cannot be solved. "We regard it as an important means for strengthening the positions of socialism in world economy," the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress state.

From the political-economic viewpoint the importance of socialist economic integration is also growing. Here, the collective utilization of the work of the objective economic laws of socialism on an international scale is of importance as well as the full implementation of the advantages of the socialist way of production as a whole. As is shown today throughout the world, the further progress of the productive forces is more and more determined by the level of their internationalization. In the present stage of socialism, socialist economic integration is the most progressive form of the internationalization of the productive forces, which has to be utilized with maximum effect -- in the interest of all fraternal countries and the community of socialist states.

A very important achievement of the community of socialist states is our defense strength. The approximate balance of military forces achieved in the international arena permits us to look forward with optimism. Thus, socialist economic integration also makes its contribution toward solving the main question of the present -- the question of war and peace.

One of the important instruments of the intensification of production in the fraternal countries is foreign trade as a whole, including relations with the economically developed capitalist countries. At present, and also in the future, rational economic relations with the West are and will be used for solving tasks of the intensification. However, it is important to see the scope, that is, the responsible limits, of these relations; for the increase of the imports from the West is in no way the main method to increase the effectiveness of the socialist economy.

Concerning the political aspect of this question, every one of us knows that due to its class interests, capitalism will never help build socialism. On the contrary, reactionary circles of the West frequently try to use economic relations with us as a weapon in the struggle against real socialism. The experiences of Poland show that the West can swiftly change from promoting economic relations by way of loans and cooperation agreements to a policy of pressure, blackmail and sanctions if it is politically interested in doing so. In such a case, disturbances in the rhythm of socialist reproduction may suddenly arise if the involvement with the capitalist economy was relatively strong up to that time. An extremely complicated economic situation arises from which the only way out is by reorientation of certain production and trade relations with the West toward relations with the socialist countries.

Today the most reactionary circles of the West are directing their strategy of pressure and blackmail not only against Poland but also against the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

Under these circumstances it is an important political task to pay attention to the priority of a number of integrative measures, in particular in the field of the scientific-technological and production cooperation.

If we regard the purely economic side of relations with the West, the basic idea must be that the use of borrowed means should bring such an increase in national income so as to allow the paying back of loans received with the interest and, moreover, to achieve an additional effect. It is also necessary to essentially increase the volume of exports to capitalist markets. This is extraordinarily difficult, because the capitalist market, by its nature, is based on unrelenting competition. Moreover, the capitalist economy is susceptible to crises and thus extremely unstable and unreliable as a partner.

What are the conclusions from all that?

A first conclusion is, according to our view, to guarantee an appropriate level of technical-economic independence to thus ease the effects of the crisis of the capitalist economy and decrease the possibilities for political pressure on us from the capitalist countries.

A second conclusion is that economic relations with the West must be developed on a respectable political and economic basis by taking into account a strict equality and by respecting the principles of mutual benefit and noninterference in internal affairs. The enormous production and scientific-technological potential which has been created in the CEMA countries in the years of the people's power, in the years of cooperation, forms the basis for that.

In connection with the further deepening of cooperation and integration, the 26th CPSU Congress stressed the need to complement the coordination of plans by coordinating the entire economic policy. This proposal was met with agreement and support in the fraternal countries; it was also laid down in the decisions of the 36th CEMA meeting which took place in Budapest in June 1982.

CEMA POWER INDUSTRY COMMITTEE MEETS IN KISHINEV

PM231033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "Power Workers Hold Conference"]

[Text] Kishinev, 17 Sep -- The 46th Session of the CEMA standing committee on power systems and general power industry questions finished work in the Moldavian capital today.

Questions of establishing norms for the carrying capacity of interstate power lines were discussed. A program was agreed upon to create a controlled power link between Yugoslavia and the CEMA members and joint study plans were coordinated.

The 750,000-volt Vinnitsa-Albertirsa power line connecting the CEMA member countries' power systems and the Soviet Union's integrated power system is a result of the cooperation among power workers in socialist countries. Work is now underway on the construction of another two such lines -- between the USSR and Poland, and between the USSR, Bulgaria and Romania.

PRAVDA URGES DETENTE, IMPROVED PRC TIES

LD300842 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- "True to the Leninist policy of peace, the Soviet Union does its utmost to avert the threat of nuclear war from mankind, to maintain and consolidate universal peace", the newspaper PRAVDA emphasizes today.

The CPSU and the Soviet state, the newspaper says editorially, "tirelessly work for the implementation of the complex of large-scale constructive proposals, contained in the Programme of Peace for the Eighties, adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU. During this work new valuable initiatives are advanced designed to curb the arms race and to strengthen peace and security of the peoples."

The newspaper says that the call for the protection, development and deepening of detente, which resounded in Leonid Brezhnev's Baku speech, became an impressive reaffirmation of the genuine love of peace and humanity of the land of the Soviets." [single quotation mark as received]

"It is imperative to prevent a further unfavourable development of international events, to halt the sliding down into a global disaster. To maintain and deepen detente in such conditions is the genuine command of the time," PRAVDA points out.

PRAVDA says editorially that "the Soviet Union strives for the adjustment of relations with the United States, for just, mutually acceptable agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms both strategic and medium-range."

The Soviet Union, PRAVDA goes on to say, "has established relations of friendship and cooperation with a number of Asian countries. Normalisation, gradual improvement in the relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China on the basis of common sense, mutual respect and mutual advantage would make a sound contribution to the strengthening of the foundations of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. The Soviet Union is convinced that this would be a very important matter."

In Europe, the newspaper remarks, the most "suitable immediate step in strengthening detente could be successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of 35 countries and paving the way for a European disarmament conference." "The further development of detente would enable Europeans still more successfully enjoying its results, settling by joint effort many common problems of the practical life of the peoples. A steady advance along this road is the duty of our generation to future generations."

"In politics it is always necessary to operate with the future in sight. It is precisely towards the morrow, towards a more tranquil peaceful day that the foreign policy of the USSR and the international activity of the CPSU strive for, permeated as they are by a spirit of substantiated historic opitmism," the organ of the CPSU Central Committee emphasizes.

U.S. NATO SPENDING PLAN BOOSTS W. EUROPE TENSION

LD291616 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States is imposing a new increase of military spending on its West European partners without having consideration for their economic and social difficulties. Speaking on Tuesday at a press conference in Brussels, NATO's supreme allied commander-Europe, American General Rogers, demanded that NATO countries start annually increasing their military expenditures by four per cent in real terms before the end of the current decade. As is known, under the pressure of the United States Government NATO countries agreed in 1979 to a three per cent annual increase of military allocations for five years ahead, even though this burden is too much to bear for a number of West European governments.

And now, before the term of another increase of the military budgets of NATO countries expires, Washington's representatives demand an additional build-up of military allocations.

The creeping inflation of the military budgets of the NATO countries and the stepping up of the arms race on the European Continent is one of the main destabilising factors contradicting vital interests of West European peoples. The present U.S. administration, using its role of the leader of the North Atlantic bloc, is unscrupulously pushing West European countries to the road of a permanent confrontation with the Soviet Union, heightens tension on purpose, creates artificial "problems" in East-West relations. Placing on purpose road blocks to the economic exchange of West European countries with socialist countries, in other spheres of international cooperation, Washington is striving to compel the Western Europeans [to] submit to its aggressive course. The atmosphere of deep confrontation on the European Continent serves as a suitable background for the Reagan administration's gross interference in internal affairs of other countries. As seen from the past 20 months the Western Europeans are subjected to intensive and constant pressure from Washington which does not stop at applying economic reprisals to them for their attempts to take their own road in relations with the Soviet Union.

The ruling circles of the present U.S. administration unilaterally erase many of the constructive things that have been achieved in the sphere of establishing cooperation between the USA and the USSR. They make ultimatums to their partners in Western Europe, demanding as reckless actions [as received], compel them to discard all the positive things that have been achieved with such difficulties in the years of international detente. It is well known that detente struck particularly deep roots precisely in Europe. And this is not accidental, for it is in Europe that countries with different political and economic systems have direct contacts with each other, without any mediators such as the U.S. administration, and worked out over many years the reliable foundations for peaceful coexistence. The further development of the process of detente would enable the Europeans to use its fruit more effectively, decide by joint efforts many common problems of the life of peoples of the continent. This is why narrow-minded, egoistic imperialist politicians must not be allowed to undermine detente.

W. EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPPOSES NATO MANEUVERS

PM291531 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 3

[Valentin Volkov "commentary": "The NATO Generals' 'Games'"]

[Text] The Autumn Forge-82 fall maneuvers, the latest large-scale NATO military demonstration, are now in full swing virtually all over Western Europe from nothern Norway's North Cape to the Mediterranean seaboard. They include 24 exercises on various scales in which about 300,000 officers and men of the North Atlantic bloc member countries and a large quantity of combat hardware and aircraft will participate.

Autumn Forge-82's central operation will be an "air lift" of over 19,000 U.S. officers and men and 29,000 tons of combat material -- military hardware and equipment -- across the ocean. At the same time the United States is rehearsing the shipment of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces from the American Continent to Europe.

It is indicative that the NATO hierarchy and the Pentagon are using the maneuvers to intensify pressure on such bloc countries as Spain, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Greece so as to try to hitch them more closely to the U.S. military chariot and achieve fulfillment of the NATO Council decision on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The provocative character of this military demonstration is shown by the fact that many of the maneuvers are being conducted in direct proximity to socialist countries' borders.

West European public concern is also aroused by the fact that NATO contingents are simultaneously rehearsing combat operations under so-called "limited" nuclear war conditions in accordance with the White House's dangerous concept. This is why antiwar demonstrations under the slogans "No to NATO" and "We do not want to be Washington's nuclear hostages" are being held close to the exercise regions and NATO military bases.

PROGRESS ON URENGOY GAS PIPELINE REPORTED

New Pipelayers

LD260212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 82 LD

[Text] A powerful new self-propelled pipelayer can lay five steel pipes weighing over 12 tons in a trench at once. Industrial production of these machines has been set up in Baku, at the Sardarova plant. The first batch of units, which have been awarded the quality badge, has been dispatched ahead of schedule to the builders of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. The workers of the plant have decided to fill all orders ahead of schedule. Self-propelled 25-ton cranes for assembling heavy equipment have also been dispatched to the construction site ahead of schedule.

GDR Workers in Lipetsk

LD260212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 25 Sep 82 LD

[Summary] On the Lipetsk section of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, the first builders from the GDR have started work. They are to lay 420 km of the line, build several big compressor stations and settlements. Many had helped build the Soyuz gas pipeline.

GROMYKO TALKS WITH COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

Venezuelan Foreign Minister

LD291946 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] New York, September 29, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received Venezuela's Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano. They had an exchange of opinions on key international problems, above all, the situation in Latin America, and on matters connected with the work of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly. When bilateral relations were discussed, they pointed to the positive results of cooperation achieved in the recent time between the two countries and confirmed reciprocal readiness of the sides to continue political contacts, promote further development of Soviet-Venezuelan relations. The conversation passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

Luxembourg Foreign Minister

LD291948 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] New York, September 29, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, today met with Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Colette Flesch. In the course of their conversation they discussed topical problems of the present-day international situation, primarily the situation in Europe. The sides reaffirmed their aspiration to promote relations between the USSR and Luxembourg.

Danish Foreign Minister

LD291930 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] New York, September 29, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, today met with Denmark's Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann Jensen.

During the conversation, held in a business-like atmosphere, they discussed some international problems, including those on the agenda of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. They paid special attention to questions of restricting the arms race, achieving disarmament and strengthening detente, and the forthcoming meeting in Madrid. The ministers expressed confidence that traditional good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Denmark will be further developed in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, consolidating peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

Brazilian Foreign Minister

LD300442 Moscow TASS in English 0412 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- On Wednesday Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Brazil. The ministers discussed topical international problems as well as some matters pertaining to the work of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Brazilian relations and declared for their further development in various fields with due regard for the existing considerable possibilities.

Andrey Gromyko invited Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The meeting passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

Finnish Foreign Minister

LD300438 Moscow TASS in English 0406 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- On Wednesday Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with Par Stenback, Finnish minister of foreign affairs. During the conversation which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere the ministers discussed international problems of mutual interest. The two sides emphasized that in the present complex international situation it is essential for the U.N. member states to make more active efforts in the struggle for the strengthening of peace and international security, for the curbing of the arms race and for disarmament. There was also an exchange of views on some questions of Soviet-Finnish relations which develop fruitfully on the firm basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

BALTIC TRADE CONFERENCE HELD IN MOSCOW

PM291537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 5

[S. Baygarov report: "For Trade Development"]

[Text] The latest plenary conference of Baltic countries' chambers of commerce opened in Moscow 22 September. Participating are representatives of the GDR, the FRG, Norway, Poland, Sweden and the Soviet Union. Delegates will discuss further development of trade and economic cooperation among the Baltic countries and the state of and development prospects for scientific, technical and industrial cooperation.

G.K. Zhuravlev, first deputy foreign trade minister, delivered a welcoming speech.

Now, he remarked, when certain statesmen are using words of peace as a screen to step up the arms race and are expatiating on "free trade," while in practice introducing sanctions and embargoes for political motives, it is particularly important to do our utmost by joint efforts, including trade and economic ties, to strengthen confidence among countries and peoples.

The conference concludes its work on 23 September.

U.S. USES 'BLACKMAIL' ON ISRAEL ISSUE IN IAEA

LD292220 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- For many countries atomic energy has now become a substantial factor of economic and social development, Igor Melnikov writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the results of the annual 26th session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Also growing is the number of atomic power stations that are in operation or under construction and their geography is spreading. Judging by forecasts, by the year 1990 the number of countries with operating atomic power plants will grow from the present 24 to 34 while the aggregate capacity of atomic power stations will go up from 170 to 460 million kilowatts, the commentary says.

It was pointed out at the session that the system of IAEA guarantees is reliable and is being implemented with full observance of the sovereign rights of states without creating impediments to their economic and scientific-technical development.

But it remains a fact that some fifty countries have not yet acceded to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the commentary stresses.

The world public is particularly concerned by the non-participation in it of those states which do not conceal their nuclear ambitions. Indicative in this sense is the sharp debate at the session on the subject of the policy of Israel, which in June 1981 made a bandit bombing attack on the Iraqi nuclear research centre.

In this connection the question was sharply raised at the session of expelling Israel from the agency. Washington and its Western partners succeeded in preventing the relevant resolution from getting the two thirds of votes needed for expelling the aggressor-state from the IAEA. This was accomplished by means of undisguised blackmail undertaken by the United States.

Washington, however, will get no laurels out of its attacks on the prestige of the IAEA. One cannot use the language of blackmail in an organisation that serves the cause of the mutually advantageous cooperation of states, the progress of their economy, that facilitates the consolidation of the regime of nuclear non-proliferation.

BREZHNEV INDIAN OCEAN INITIATIVE EXAMINED

Vasiliy Kharkov Commentary

LD211322 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 21 Sep 82

["The Indian Ocean Should Become a Peace Zone" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Consistently advocating the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union has made a new major initiative in this respect: It has called upon all the countries whose ships use the routes passing through that ocean to refrain from any steps capable of further aggravating the situation in the region till the international conference on the Indian Ocean, slated for the first half of 1983, is convened. This appeal was made in the speech delivered by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev on Monday at the dinner given in the Kremlin in honour of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, paying an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev listed in his speech practical measures the implementation of which could facilitate the convocation of the above conference, such as refraining from sending major naval forces to the Indian Ocean, from conducting military exercises there and from expanding and modernizing military bases.

The Soviet leader also expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to resume at any moment the Soviet-American bilateral talks on the limitation and reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean, interrupted by the American side.

The new Soviet proposals are timely and constructive. Way back in 1971 the U.N. General Assembly adopted on the initiative of most coastal states a declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone. It is the fault of the United States that this declaration has not yet been translated into practice. Striving to gain a free hand for the large-scale buildup of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, Washington seems to have set out to bury the very idea of establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. It is the United States that has been refusing since July 1979 even to discuss the resumption of the Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean, while in 1981 it torpedoed the international conference which was to convene in Colombo.

Having arbitarily declared the Indian Ocean a sphere of U.S. "vital interests," the incumbent Washington administration has emmeshed it in a web of military bases, sent to the area an unprecedentedly huge naval armada and raised U.S. military presence there to a very dangerous level. The sinister spectre of U.S. strategic bombers with nuclear weapons aboard is looming over the Indian Ocean. The United States' major strategic base on Diego Garcia and the newly acquired or expanded bases in Somalia, Oman, on South Africa's eastern coast and in Australia are being turned into the strongholds of the police Rapid Deployment Force.

It is not only coastal states that are striving for the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean, regarding it as a means of ensuring their peace, security and economic and social progress. All the countries using the commercial and shipping communications in that area have an interest in such a zone. The demilitarization of the Indian Ocean would become a major contribution to the solution of the entire problem of disarmament. The new Soviet proposals are giving a fresh impetus to the efforts of the world community aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone rather than into a scene of armed confrontation.

Baku Azeri Commentary

GF251850 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Converting Indian Ocean Into a Zone of Peace"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the determination of the Soviet Union and India to convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace has been reconfirmed during talks between the two countries in Moscow. In the course of the exchange of views on this huge part of the world, Leonid Brezhnev has stressed that the Soviet Union is prepared to hold (?detailed) talks on matters related to the Indian Ocean -- that is to say, the Soviet Union is prepared to hold bilateral or multilateral talks with all the countries concerned within the framework of unity (beraberlik) and security for all (bebarer tehlikesizlik).

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has proposed that foreign bases should not be established in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf, which is part of the said ocean nuclear arms and other weapons capable of mass destruction should not be deployed in that region; and the sovereignty of the coastal countries and their decisions not to participate in alliances should be respected.

What is the meaning of all this? What is the obstacle preventing the peoples of the region from realizing their wish to establish a peaceful life and develop a mutually beneficial cooperation based on equity? As stated by the Iranian daily KEYHAN some time ago, peace can be achieved by putting an end to the dangerous military preparations embarked upon by U.S. imperialists in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. This is quite true.

The region has been covered by U.S. bases. In view of this, can it be possible to talk about security and peace there? The Government of Mauritius has repeatedly demanded that the Chagos Archipelago be ceded to Mauritius. The island of Diego Gracia, which has been converted into a support base for U.S. and British imperialists in the Indian Ocean, is one of the archipelago islands. However, U.S. and British imperialists do not trust the legal demands of Mauritius and continue to enlarge the military base in Deigo Garcia. From Diego Garcia -- that is, from the military center in the Indian Ocean -- links have been set up with other U.S. bases in the region, particularly with the Al-Masirah base in Oman, the [word indistinct] and Ash-Shariqah bases in Saudi Arabia [as heard] and the base in Bahrain.

Meanwhile, the number of U.S. bases are increasing. For example, recently the Pentagon has been able to acquire the right to use Pakistan's military bases and port facilities. It has also acquired the right to do the same in Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti.

The presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf of U.S. warships headed by nuclear aircraft carriers is disrupting peace and security in the region. It is common knowledge that U.S. warships, especially the aircraft carriers Enterprise and [name indistinct], have patrolled the Persian Gulf, particularly the regions close to Iranian territorial waters, on several occasions. All this coincided with the heightening of the Iranian people's struggle for national liberation. For example, it will be recalled that U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers cruised in the Persian Gulf during the revolutionary struggle against the shah's regime in Iran.

Meanwhile Leonid Brezhnev, while addressing a Kremlin banquet in honor of visiting Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has said: The call made by the Soviet Union for defusing tension in Asia and for strengthening peace parallels the (?effort) made by the coastal countries to convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Leonid Brezhnev also added that the success of the people's struggle to convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace is based from many angles on the effort of the countries in the region and on the [word indistinct] of the policy they pursue.

It is thus crystal clear that the majority of the countries in the Indian Ocean region, particularly India, which is one of the (?multinational) countries in Asia, support the peaceful line pursued by the Soviet Union and join the (?effort) they make with our country.

Meanwhile, the [words indistinct] communique signed in Tehran recently on the results of the bilateral talks held at foreign ministers level gives information about your government's [presumably the Government of Iran] wish to have the Indian Ocean converted into a zone of peace.

'IMPERIAL AMBITIONS' SEEN IN U.S. LOS STAND

LD161812 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 16 Sep 82

["Washington's Imperial Ambitions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

According to AP, the Reagan administration has refused to revise its decision to reject the international law of the sea convention. Addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Cronmiller said that the administration had no intention of appointing a special envoy with a view to working for changes in the text of the convention or even finding out if such changes were possible. Trying to justify the obstructionist stand of the White House, Cronmiller said with striking cynicism that such a convention could rule out private investments in deep-water mining of minerals and have a negative effect on major U.S. economic and political interests.

In this way an official spokesman of the U.S. administration has actually confirmed that Washington, trying to please U.S. monopolies and the military-industrial complex, is attempting to turn the international areas of the world ocean into a U.S. happy hunting grounds, to torpedo the work of the Law of the Sea Conference and in this way to hamper the conclusion of a convention.

Washington's insatiable imperial ambitions and its disregard for the will of the world community of nations are prompted by the striving of U.S. monopolies to continue unilaterally their voracious exploitation of sea-bottom resources and to prevent the establishment of international control over their development.

Washington unilaterally refused to sign the new draft convention formulating the principles of international law, on which more than 150 countries had agreed. The U.S. administration stubbornly refuses to reckon with the fact that a comprehensive international convention has been prepared by joint efforts for the first time in history and that it will make it possible to bring order into the useful exploration and development of the world ocean and its resources.

The adoption of this convention could help to strengthen peace and international security and to promote mutual understanding and cooperation among states. The present U.S. administration, however, is acting as if the question of the convention were a purely domestic affair of the United States and therefore should be decided in the White House or on the Capital Hill rather than at the United Nations.

These activities are nothing short of gross disregard for the principles of international law and an insolent challenge to the entire world community.

It is easy to see that Washington's attempts to thwart the international law of the sea convention are a component of the aggressive foreign policy course of the Reagan administration aimed at aggravating world tension and at escalating the runaway race in nuclear missiles.

The principled stand of the Soviet Union on this matter is in stark contrast with the U.S. hegemonistic ambitions. The USSR advocates the conclusion of a comprehensive international treaty which would establish just legal principles on the high seas. The Soviet Union believes that the early signing and enforcement of the convention will contribute to the development of peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems, to the advancement of detente and to the strengthening of peace and international security.

BAYBAKOV SEES POLISH AIDE, JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN

PM281339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 23 September N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers State Planning Commission. During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions relating to the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Pland.

On the same day N.K. Baybakov received M. Tanaka, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japanese firm Itochu. During the conversation they discussed questions of mutual interest.

KUNAYEV RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC MISSION LEADERS

LD272008 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the USSR are making a familiarization tour of Kazakhstan. They were received today by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary fo the Central Committee Poliburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party. During the conversation, Comrade Kunayev acquainted them with the socioeconomic and cultural transformation which have taken place in the republic during the years of Soviet power.

REAGAN'S STANCE ON U.S. FISCAL POLICIES VIEWED

Press Conference

LD291408 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 29 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan has held here another press conference with a view to justifying his bankrupt economic policy, which became clear from his introductory words. Under pressure from journalists, however, he had to admit that the United States is still gripped by a serious crisis characterised by stagnation and steady rise in unemployment. This crisis, the President said, hit hard many Americans, many of whom "through no fault of their own, face serious financial problems."

As he repeatedly did it in the past, Reagan placed responsibility for the economic difficulties on the previous administrations, accusing them of plunging the country into the worst crisis since the times of the Great Depression in the thirties.

Journalists present at the press conference voiced indignation when the President started to praise without justification the programme of "economic recovery" advanced by the present administration. "You are saying that we are heading out of the recession. But business failures and unemployment are continuing to rise and the leading economic indicators seem to be likely to drop. Who should the voters believe? You or the economic figures?", one of the journalists asked Reagan. Another one declared that despite Reagan's predictions that the psychological effect of the programme itself will cause economic rise, this did not happen.

Reagan's programme is fully subordinated to the interests of monopoly capital and the military-industrial complex and is built on the ruthless cutting of social programmes. This year alone, allocations for these purposes were reduced by more than 40 billion, which hit hard millions of Americans, first of all the poorest of them. More than 32 million Americans, 14 percent of the entire population, live now below the poverty line, according to official statistics.

Admitting at the press conference that unemployment in the United States continued to rise, Reagan promised that recovery of the country's economic activity would take place in 1983. Earlier on, he made similar promises, speaking about the years 1981 and 1982.

The Americans are sick and tired of these empty promises. According to a public opinion poll conducted by the television network ABC and the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, published today, fifty percent of the country's population express their no-confidence in the President, 55 percent denounce his economic policies. For the first time in many months, the ABC company stated, the number of Americans who denounce the President exceeded the number of those to think otherwise. This is the lower assessment of Reagan's record as President, THE WASHINGTON POST points out.

29 Sep Richmond Speech

LD300738 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 30 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan made a speech in Richmond (Virgina) on Wednesday, devoting it to the problems of the U.S. economy. He admitted that the Americans have to pay tragically for the economic position in which the United States has found itself now. Reagan said that almost eleven million people are now out of a job. He asserted hypocritically that he shares their suffering and despair. According to trade unions' data, as was already reported, the number of unemployed in the USA is not eleven million but at least 15 million people, with blacks and members of other national minorities accounting for the bulk of the jobless. The level of unemployment in the USA is much higher if one takes into account those Americans who, having despaired of the resultless quest for a job, have ceased looking for it.

Reagan stated that every American should be shocked by the economic chaos the United States is experiencing. He said it is impossible to describe in words how painful it is that millions of Americans feel anguish and humiliated dignity because they cannot find a job.

According to the President, the USA is living through a virulent economic disease, economic calamity, catastrophe and destructive virus of recession. He admitted that on the threshold of elections he and the Republican government headed by him have to hear increasingly loud "negative voices" against the Republican administration's all-embracing reforms.

Having admitted that the way to "economic recovery" will be a long and difficult one and that the road to that will not be easy, the President at the same time extolled his economic programme which is known to have led the USA into the state of the deepest crisis. He asserted, for example, that the government headed by him has taken a difficult course towards national renewal and strives to put America back on the rails. President Reagan publicised his so-called tax reduction programme which is known to have given absolutely nothing to the masses or rank-and-file Americans but instead resulted in additional multi-million profits for monopolies and the rich.

The President made it clear that he intends to continue his obviously bankrupt economic "programme".

In his speech the occupant of the White House prefered not to mention the unprecedented increase in military expenditures launched by his administration. Such expenditures will amount to an astronomical sum of more than 263,000 million dollars next financial year. Meanwhile, as many authoritative experts point out, this is precisely the prime cause of the economic troubles being experienced by the USA, including the growth of unemployment. As is known, capital investments in the civilian branches of industry ensure much higher employment than those for militarist purposes.

Effects of 'Reaganomics'

LD291844 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The United States is falling down into the quagmire of unemployment. According to official statistics, the number of jobless has already exceeded 10.8 million people. This figure does not include more than a million Americans who, despaired to find a job, do not register any longer at labour exchanges. According to the American progressive press, the number of people who were at least once out of work will reach about 22 million this year.

Ronald Reagan, running for president, said that the jobless and their families suffer much and promised to change the situation in case of his election victory. What has happened? The dole queue became more than two million people longer after twenty months of his presidency. The anti-people policies, that meet the interests of only largest monopolies which intensify exploitation of workers in conditions of unemployment, doom millions of ordinary Americans to deprivations.

Granting privileges for the monopolies, the Reagan administration places the burden of the excessive military spending on the shoulders of the poor. At present, 32 million people, or 14 percent of the U.S. population, live below the official poverty line. This is the largest number since the late sixties.

Elimination of deficit and balancing of the federal budget -- chief items of "Reaganomics" -- turned out to be empty phrases. President Reagan, as the well-known news analyst James Reston writes today in the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES, ends the fiscal year with a deficit of the federal budget roughly equal to about 150 billion dollars -- the largest deficit in U.S. history. After a few years, American economists predict, it will surpass 200 billion dollars. Besides, the deficit of the American foreign trade balance reached seven billion dollars in the third quarter of this year.

According to BUSINESS WEEK magazine, the disappointment of the American public with the government's economic policy may have a decisive effect of the outcome of the congressional elections in November this year and on the alignment of political forces before the presidential elections in 1984. Americans are sick and tired of the Reagan administration's promises.

According to the public opinion poll, conducted jointly by the ABC television network and the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, published today, fifty percent of the country's population express their no-confidence in the President, and 55 percent denounce his economic policies. The CBS television company stresses that the main problem of the election campaign will be whether the President will be able to avoid accusations that his war on inflation resulted in higher unemployment.

Aware of the forthcoming elections, Reagan tried to embellish at his latest press conference the employment situation. He kept silent, however, on the main cause of the bankruptcy of his economic programme -- the unprecedented growth of military spending in peacetime.

U.S. ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE OF ALLIES CONDEMNED

LD291516 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

The usually reserved Englishmen are likely to be shocked by a report from Washington that the American National Security Agency (NSA) intercepts and deciphers the British Government's secret communications with its diplomatic, military and trade missions in Washington. This is said in a report prepared towards the end of 1977 for a House of Representatives government operations subcommittee.

Congressmen had naturally kept this revealing document secret for a long time until it was obtained by REUTER.

It is not for the first time that Britain, which claims to be the most loyal and devoted ally of the USA, got a slap in the face from it. It turns out that Washington, far from reciprocating these sentiments, does not trust London and wants to check it by illegally intercepting confidential governmental communications.

But this is not all. According to the selfsame REUTER agency which quotes American officials, the U.S. military attaches in Britain and other "friendly countries" were instructed to analyse and assess the activities of the intelligence services of these countries and to report to the Pentagon on their findings.

So the United States is spying on its allies, politically, militarily and economically and this is done with the sole purpose of interfering in their internal affairs. All this clearly shows the imperial arrogance with which the United States treats Britain and its other allies.

The NSA is the world's biggest electronic spying centre. It has a large network of eavesdropping and radio interception stations throughout the world. It has at its disposal tens of thousands of agents throughout the world and up-to-date electronic equipment -- from miniature eavesdropping apparatus to orbiting satellites. By using these facilities the NSA is trying to learn the secrets of other states and examines millions of telegrams of private persons not only in the USA but in other countries as well.

The NSA has reached out its tentacles to all continents. At Menwit Hill (Yorkshire) in Britain this spying monster has established a centre which, as the Swedish newspaper AFTONBLADET said, is spying on the whole of Europe.

But the NSA is only part of the "intelligence community" of the USA which also includes the CIA, the FBI, the military intelligence of the Pentagon, the intelligence service of the State Department. All of them are engaged together in espionage, sabotage and ideological subversion against other countries in violation of the generally accepted standards of international relations.

NORMALIZATION OF TIES WITH PRC ADVOCATED

Brezhnev Emphasis in Baku

OW2918l4 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] Listeners, we have already reported that Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Union, emphasized the importance of normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations in his speech delivered in Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan Republic, on 26 September. Our station observer Mulatov has the following comments on his emphasis:

Proceeding from the fact that the long-term fundamental interests of the Soviet people coincide with the long-term fundamental interests of the Chinese people, the CPSU and the Soviet Government have always attached great importance to the all-around improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. The wish expressed by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech at a mass rally in Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan SSR, last Sunday was a new proof. Comrade Brezhnev emphasized in his speech that normalization of Soviet-Chiense relations is very important.

On Soviet foreign policy, he pointed out: On the subject of Asia we consider it very important to achieve the normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China on the basis that I would describe as one of commonsense, mutual respect and mutual advantage. Supplementing the relations of friendship and cooperation which we already have with a number of Asiatic states, this would be a good contribution to strengthening the foundations of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

As you know, listeners, the relations between our two big countries occupy a special position in current international relations because the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples has a good and very rich content and the class interests of the working peoples in our two countries coincided in the past and still coincide. When the imperialists are pursuing a fanatic policy of intensifying the already very complex international situation everywhere and when a very acute class struggle exists between socialism and capitalism in the world, the issue of Soviet-Chinese relations is particularly significant. Only the imperialist and reactionary forces in the world fear the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. When formulating the imperialists' global strategy, fanatic reactionary elements bet their stakes on complicating the Soviet-Chinese relations. They constantly fabricate various rumors about Soviet threat, although they clearly know that it has always been the Soviet Union's primary foreign policy to prevent the threat of war and to prevent a new world war.

Listeners, I believe that no matter how the imperialists and their accomplices vilify Soviet foreign policy, the Chinese people will never lose their desire to oppose the imperialists' expansionist and aggressive policy and to strive for the consolidation of peace in Asia and the world together with the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

As you know, listeners, an all-around improvement in the Soviet-Chinese relations is significant not only for the Chinese and the Soviet people but for world peace and the socialist forces. The Soviet policy towards China is not a temporary expedient. It is founded on a principled, promising and long-term basis.

The Soviet side's best of intentions in this regard has been borne out by the documents of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, held respectively in 1971, 1976 and 1981. The CPSU and the Soviet state are pursuing a constructive policy and striving for an all-round improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations in order to restore the good-neighborly atmosphere and cooperation between our two countries.

These documents stress that a favorable turn in Soviet-Chinese relations will serve the fundamental and long-term interests of our two countries and will be conducive to socialism, the freedom of the people of various countries and the consolidation of peace.

In his report to the 24th CPSU Congress in 1971, Comrade Brezhnev stressed: The Soviet side is ready to make the greatest effort not only to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations but to restore the good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries. At that time, he also expressed his firm belief that this aim would be finally achieved.

In his Baku speech, Comrade Brezhnev emphasized: The normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations would be a good contribution to strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

Implications of Proposals

LD291828 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] President Brezhnev's speech in Baku, the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, has evoked broad response in the world. Politicians and public figures of various countries and the mass media underline that the Soviet Union has demonstrated once again its firm adherence to the cause of peace and the desire to consolidate the relations process. They single out that part of Leonid Brezhnev's speech that deals with Soviet-Chinese relations. We would consider it important, the Soviet leader said, to normalize and gradually better relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic on the basis of common sense, mutual respect and mutual advantage.

More from our observer, Vladimir Korolev:

[Korolev] The response that this statement by the Soviet leader has evoked in the world is understandable. It bears on the interests of two major world powers, a factor important in itself. What's more, relations between the Soviet Union and China affect further development of the situation in Asia and the general political climate on this planet. The Soviet Union's attitude to China was determined at the 24th, 25th and 26th Congresses of the Soviet Communist Party. This country would like to develop relations with China on a good-neighborly basis. The Soviet Union's proposals aimed at normalizing relations with China remain in force, as do the invariable feelings of respect and friendship that the Soviet people cherish toward the people of China. This point was reemphasized in the main report of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party to the 26th party congress in 1981.

We may recall at this point that the Soviet Union once called on China to sign a non-aggression treaty, a treaty on the nonuse of armed force against each other or of any weapons. The Soviet Union also proposed that the two countries should come out with a joint statement on the principles of relations between them.

In his speech in Tashkent in March this year President Brezhnev put forward a number of proposals aimed at normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. He declared that the Soviet Union was prepared to agree without any preliminary conditions on mutually acceptable measures for improving Soviet-Chinese relations, in keeping with the principles of respect for the interests of each other, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutually benefit and of course not to the detriment of the third countries. This carries over into economic, scientific, cultural and political relations, as long as the two sides are ready for concrete steps in any of these spheres. President Brezhnev also declared that the Soviet Union was ready to discuss with China possible measures for consolidating mutual trust in the vicinity of the Soviet-Chinese border. The Soviet Union, he said, has never threatened the Chinese People's Republic.

The Soviet Union has never had territorial claims to China and is ready at any time to negotiate border disputes to find a mutually acceptable solution of them. We, the Soviet leaders declared in Tashkent, never supported and do not support now in any form the concept of two Chinas and recognized and keep recognizing China's sovereignty over Taiwan.

Speaking in Baku, President Brezhnev proposed a new initiative to normalize and better Soviet-Chinese relations. In addition to the relations of friendship and cooperation, that the Soviet Union already has with a number of Asian countries, the normalization of relations with China would be a good contribution to promoting the basic foundations of peace and stability in Asia and in the world at large.

Cooperation History, Benefits

OW300109 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Alekseyev commentary: "Important Factors in the Development of People's China Along the Socialist Road"]

[Excerpts] China's economic and political development in the 1950's to a very large extent relied on active cooperation with countries of the socialist community. The help and support from countries of the socialist community, primarily the Soviet Union, the most powerful socialist country, was China's guarantee against military aggression and economic expansion by imperialist countries. An important part of economic aid to China was the offering of long-term loans on favorable terms. Loans from the Soviet Union alone amounted to 1.8 billion rubles.

Under Soviet technical assistance, 256 industrial projects were completed in China, which in the early 1960's accounted for 30 percent of China's total output of commodities, 40 percent of steel, 50 percent of rolled steel, 80 percent of motor vehicles, more than 90 percent of tractors, 25 percent of electric power, 55 percent of hydroelectric power-generating equipment, and so forth. Eighty-five other projects were completed with the assistance of other socialist countries.

The scientific and technological cooperation between China and the socialist countries and the training of Chinese scientists, technicians and skilled workers by the latter were of special importance. In this area, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries gave tremendous help to China. The contributions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to China's economic development are beyond doubt.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and China was characterized by equality and mutual benefit. According to agreements signed, China exported to the Soviet Union its traditional export products, including light industrial and textile products, certain kinds of raw materials, and so forth.

Restoration of Soviet-Chinese cooperation now will still be in the interests of both countries. The Soviet Union on its part is willing to take steps towards normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations so that bilateral ties will return to the path of mutual benefit and cooperation. Just as Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in Tashkent in March this year, "We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries. This refers to economic, scientific, cultural as well as political relations."

Soviet Position

OW291209 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Glebov commentary: "In the Interest of the Soviet People and the Chinese People"]

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Union, delivered a speech at a mass rally in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. His speech reaffirms the consistent Soviet policy of seeking normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

For instance, he said in his speech: On the subject of Asia, we consider it very important to achieve the normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China on the basis that I would describe as one of common sense, mutual respect and mutual advantage. Supplementing the relations of friendship and cooperation which we already have with a number of Asiatic states, this would be a good contribution to strengthening the foundations of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

In recent years, the CPSU and the Soviet Government have made great efforts to promote the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet Union has proposed that contacts be established between the two sides at various levels, including the summit level. It has also proposed that a treaty of mutual nonaggression and mutual nonuse of force and other agreements be signed between the USSR and China.

In his speech in Tashkent in March 1982, Comrade Brezhnev emphasized: There has not been and there is no threat to the People's Republic of China from the Soviet Union.

He said: We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries. This refers to economic, scientific, cultural as well as political relations.

This consistent and firm position taken by the Soviet Union is not a temporary expedient. It has nothing in common at all with the notorious trick of playing the China card, or with other temporary measures. The friendship and cooperation between our two countries in the past convincingly show that good Soviet-Chinese relations conform to the long-term and fundamental interests of the Soviet people and the Chinese people. They also conform to the interests of world socialism and to the interests of the antiimperialist struggle.

It is appropriate for us to recall the following past events:

Soviet-Chinese friendship and fraternal cooperation frustrated the plot of U.S. imperialism and its allies to strangle the newly founded PRC with economic and political blockades. Serious warnings issued by the Soviet Union saved China, at least twice, from atomic attacks the U.S. imperialists attempted to launch against it. Peace-loving proposals made by the Soviet Union and China made great contributions to preventing a new world war, to maintaining and consolidating peace and to improving relations among various countries and among their peoples on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. China's close cooperation with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world constantly enhanced the prestige of the newly founded People's Republic of China.

33D ANNIVERSARY OF PRC PROCLAMATION OBSERVED

Message to PRC Government

LD301000 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 30 Sep 82

["Congratulation to the Chinese People" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR sent a message of greeting to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China, conveying on behalf of the Soviet people congratulations to the working people of China on the 33rd anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

"The victory of the revolution in China has been a historic achievement of the Chinese people and an important event in the world revolutionary process," the message says. "Throughout their long struggle for genuine national liberation and for building a new society, the working people of China have invariably enjoyed sincere sympathy, support and assistance on the part of the Soviet Union."

"The USSR consistently comes out in favour of better relations with the People's Republic of China and their development on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and goodneighbourliness, which accords with the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the interests of consolidating peace and security in Asia and throughout the world."

"We sincerely wish the Chinese people success in the advance of the economy and culture, in the improvement of their material well-being."

Film Show in Moscow

OW292148 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society sponsored a film soiree in Moscow on 29 September in celebration of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

In his speech at the soiree, Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, from the bottom of his heart, on the occasion of the Chinese national day, sent good wishes for the Chinese people's achievements in developing their economy and culture and in improving their living standards and welfare.

Present at the soiree were Rakhmanin and Kapitsa, vice chairmen of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society; activists of the society; personages from various circles in the capital; and Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, and staff members of the Chinese Embassy.

IZVESTIYA SEES JAPAN AS WILLING TO REARM

PM291559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent K. Rashidov report under the rubric "Pertinent Comments": "What the 'White Paper' Didn't Mention"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The latest "white paper" on military policy has been approved at a session of the Japanese Cabinet. This document, prepared by the National Defense Agency, differs little from similar publications of previous years, especially in those pages which discuss the notorious "Soviet military threat."

It is not hard to guess, MAINICHI explains, that by pinpointing attention on this "issue" the National Defense Agency is trying to "vindicate" its immoderate appetites for the acquisition of ever new armaments.

Many commentators agree that the "white paper" deliberately fails to mention the recently observed stepping up of Japanese-U.S. military cooperation. The explanation for this "forgetfulness" on the National Defense Agency's part is to be sought, the local press writes, in the antiwar movement which is growing in the country. However, the facts speak for themselves.

In early September an avalanche of military maneuvers descended on the Japanese islands. The echo of the explosions on Okinawa had not yet faded and the airborne "fighting" over Kyushu had not ended before joint Japanese-U.S. maneuvers began, on Hokkaido this time. Their completion was scheduled for 18 September. But on 13 September a similar show of "combat unity," only on a far larger scale, began at sea. It encompassed an enormous area -- from Tokyo Bay to Iwo Jima Island, approximately 1,200 km from the Japanese capital. Over 80 Japanese ships, 90 aircraft and 16,000 servicemen are taking part in the maneuvers.

These maneuvers mark a new stage in Japanese-U.S. military cooperation prepared by the recent conference of representatives of the two countries' military departments in Honolulu. It was there that an agreement took shape on Japan's taking over operations to patrol the so-called "1,000-mile zone."

As is well known, the question of Japan's military "trusteeship" over an air and sea space 1,700 km from its shores was debated for quite a long time. Having once given the relevant undertaking to the White House, the Z. Suzuki Cabinet expended considerable efforts on propaganda backup for it, fearing an adverse reaction from public opinion in its own country. Even now the Japanese Government is trying to create the impression that it is taking this step under pressure.

However, everyone here knows that it long ago completed preparations to fulfill its new military commitments. In particular it has been decided for the purpose to increase military appropriations by 7.3 percent in the next fiscal year while at the same time reducing expenditure on other budget items by approximately 5 percent.

Some reports percolating to the press state outright who will "benefit" from this and who will "close out." For instance, it is noted that a number of the largest Japanese companies supplying armaments have begun here and there to modernize their enterprises, steering a course toward expanding production and increasing capacities. And that is not surprising: To all appearances military orders for the next few years promise a new rise in profits.

The following case also came to light recently. The value of direct military orders carried out by firms last year totaled over 700 billion yen and promises to increase considerably. So that the "pressure" at which the Japanese ruling circles like to hint as they nod in the direction of the distant regions across the ocean is, it must be supposed, by no means the only factor now tipping the scales in favor of the champions of militarist preparations. A large part in accepting the Pentagon's demands is also played by military business and those who serve it faithfully.

The typhoon of military exercises which burst forth over Japan, observers believe, is the work of the former and the latter. And, of course, by no means least of the United States, which pins great hopes on the changes taking place in the Land of the Rising Sun. After all, Washington sees in these changes, primarily the realization of its long-standing plans to use Japan's armed forces beyond its borders for the U.S. administration's aggressive goals in the Pacific region. Now, it is believed on the banks of the Potomac, the business of reequipping the Japanese navy and air force for their new operational tasks is almost "in the bag." And it is obviously believed, not without justification, that it is these goals which are projected in the 50 year program for the consolidation of Japan's Self-Defense Forces in 1983-1987. The "white paper" just endorsed by the Japanese Government is devoted to the "justification" of these goals.

JAPAN'S MILITARY, ECONOMIC GOALS THREATEN CHINA

OW281051 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Mulatov commentary: "What Lies Behind Japan's Busy Diplomatic Activity"]

[Text] Japanese news reports have noted that people in the Japanese ruling clique attach great importance to Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to China. Meanwhile, Ito, chief of the Japanese military organ, will hold talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger in Washington. Here is our station observer Mulatov's commentary in this connection, entitled "What Lies Behind Japan's Busy Diplomatic Activity?":

Dear Chinese listeners; the military alliance based on the so-called security treaty ties Japan and the United States together. As early as the 1950's a provision was included in the treaty designed to gradually revive Japanese militarism. The U.S. imperialists need this treaty to make Japan's economic and military potentials serve the interests of U.S. global anticommunist strategy. From the beginning, the spearhead of the Japan-U.S. military alliance has been directed at the Soviet Union, China, Democratic Korea and the peace movements and national liberation movements of Asia.

Many of you might still remember that the United States used their military bases in Japan to serve its wars of aggression in Korea and Vietnam. Why is it so important to bear this in mind now, when the chieftain of Japan's leading military organ is planning a trip to the United States?

First, the U.S. imperialists are laying special emphasis on strengthening its alliance with the increasingly powerful Japanese militarists. It goes without saying that -- as it was some 30 years ago -- the Japan-U.S. military alliance is directly threatening the interests of the people of the Far East and Southeast Asia, including the people of China. Second, we must not ignore the fact that the Japanese militarists are inflating their arrogant ambitions and desires and are seeking their own military, political and economic ends in the entire Pacific area.

In view of these actual conditions, foreign observers have appraised Japan's increasingly busy diplomatic activities, including the meeting between Ito, chieftain of Japan's leading military organ, and Weinberger, chieftain of the Pentagon.

According to the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, the Tokyo authorities have already approved the principles Ito will maintain in his talks in Washington. For instance, he is to declare that Japan's armed forces will be ready to shoulder the task of protecting the shipping lanes within 1,000 nautical miles of the Japanese coast. The Japanese press has pointed out that this kind of military activity contradicts the Japanese Constitution's provision on peace and violates Japan's official theory on self-defense. In other words, this is a new stage in the revival of Japanese militarism. It is the resurgence of a rather dangerous factor affecting the people of China and the Far East.

Dear listeners, I think you know that Japan's military and political plans are closely related to the Japanese monopoly groups plan of economic expansion. You know that underlying Japan's economic prosperity are things characteristic of the capitalist economy, such as massive unemployment, inflation and the acute antagonistic contradiction between social welfare and military spending. Like the monopoly groups of the United States and other capitalist countries, Japanese monopoly groups are looking for opportunities to realize their economic expansion. In the past few years, Japanese monopoly groups, like the ones in the United States, have attached special importance to the plan of subordinating China's economy to the world's capitalist economic system.

Monopoly groups of the United States and Japan are not interested in China's socialist modernization program. They seek their own selfish interests, make selfish calculations and devise ways and means to compete for market and [words indistinct]. The Japanese press has noted the significance of Prime Minister Suzuki's China visit in appraising the prospects of Japanese monopoly groups and the direction that China will take in its economic relations with foreign countries. It has also noted the significance of Ito's visit to the United States for Japan's military and political strategy.

One thing is certain: The revival of Japanese militarism or the increasing economic expansion of Japanese monopoly groups do not conform to the Chinese people's national interests.

U.S. CONCEALS JAPANESE WW II BW EXPERIMENTS

LD301014 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

The United States is guilty of criminal concealment of the Japanese militarists who in World War Two years widely tested on humans one of the most barbarous means of mass destruction -- bacteriological weapons. Washington, having virtually become an accomplice in those crimes, helped the direct experimentors to evade retribution and received in exchange scientific and technical data which became the basis of a programme being implemented by the USA in preparation for bacteriological warfare. This has been stated by U.S. publicist John Powell who for many years has been conducting an independent meticulous inquiry into facts of use of bacteriological weapons by Japan during World War Two.

John Powell pointed out that the documents of the Pentagon and other departments as well as of the national archives became available to him. From the documents it follows that after the ending of the Second World War a group of U.S. experts on bacteriological weapons was sent to Japan. The group had a meeting with General Shiro Ishii as well as his assisters on the question of the bacteriological experiments programme conducted during the war. From correspondence between U.S. experts and Japanese officials it followed that a cynical deal was concluded with Japan.

The correspondence had it that hitherto unknown, invaluable material was received from the Japanese, material which would open up new fields and ways of research. The matter concerned bacteria of most diverse diseases evolved in Japanese laboratories as well as concrete systematised results of their use on humans, on foreign prisoners of war, in the first place.

Having flagrantly violated the allied obligations, Washington went to a deal with Japan, and brought no charges against the criminals even despite the fact that U.S. prisoners of war became victims of the Japanese bacteriological experiments. This is admitted in government documents themselves which also say that among human guinea pigs were prisoners of war from Commonwealth countries, too.

John Powell said that Washington's actions cannot be described in any other way than immoral and inhuman. It should be specially emphasized that research in the field of the creation and development of new types of bacteriological means of warfare goes on in the USA up to this date. Pentagon laboratories evolve new bacteria and develop more refined means for their delivery. This is a real disgrace to America, he said.

JAPANESE FILM DENOUNCED FOR 'ANTI-SOVIET' THRUST

OW231805 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Vladimir Tsvetov dispatch]

[Text] "Future War 198X," a feature-length animation film, premiered in Tokyo on 22 September. Our Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports on the film as follows:

Toei finally decided to screen what could be the most unscrupulously anti-Soviet film in the history of Japanese films since World War II, despite protests by moviemen and other democratic figures. The moral and creative corruptness of its director, Toshio Matsuda, has already been proven by his earlier film "The Great Empire of Japan." In "Future War 198X" he simply exposes his utter degradation.

This film does not even deserve an analysis from a creative point of view. Its story is as childish as a caveman's club. Its political theme, however, calls for some comment, because what the production staff turned out is an ideological club which, with a caveman's brutality, knocks the viewers out of their senses.

At the premiere, director Matsuda expressed his hope that the film will contribute to the struggle for peace. In today's world, however, who would dare say "I am against peace"? As for Matsuda, in the film "The Great Empire of Japan," which was based on falsehood from beginning to end, he even depicted General Tojo, who was hanged according to the verdict of an international military tribunal for his role in the Pacific war, as a man wailing and crying, "I will never stop my search for peace."

In one scene of "Future War 198X," a character playing the role of U.S. President sheds tears for a similar reason. Viewers can easily figure out that he is supposed to depict President Reagan, for nobody but Reagan would unhesitatingly try to touch off a hot war (?while working his lacrimal glands). That is why director Matsuda's remark at the premiere that he want to contribute to peace sounded so artificial and hypocritical.

In fact, the film is to serve the following aims: first, to justify the U.S. nuclear disarmament [as heard] by asserting as if the Soviet Union were hatching a wily plot against the so-called free world; second, to inspire viewers with the preconceived idea that there can be no negotiation with the Soviet Union regarding peace in whatever critical situation; third, to make the Japanese realize the importance of their country's aggressive military alliance with the United States; and fourth, to frighten the Japanese people by spreading the fiction that the Russians are a bloodthirsty people taking great pleasure in dropping nuclear bombs on Tokyo, New York, London, Paris and Bonn in order to make them vote for a revision of the "peace" Constitution and a military buildup as demanded by the Pentagon.

Roughly, these are the aims of the film's production staff, although all their ugly aims are too many to be listed. They even try to defend the U.S. concept of deploying medium-range nuclear weapons to Europe, and in the near future to Japan, and to justify the plans of the two countries, Japan and the United States, to cut off Soviet sealanes by blockading the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits and to expand the sphere of operations of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to include the Persian Gulf. The film clearly conveys this message.

Director Matsuda also said that he visited the Pentagon while preparing for the film. It is possible that he was thoroughly brainwashed during the visit. In the past, when the cold war was at its peak, U.S. Secretary of Defense Forrestal killed himself by jumping out of a window crying, "The Russians are coming." Now, it is even said that there is a hotel equipped with a nuclear shelter in Kyoto. It is also said that JAL pilot Katagiri crashed his plane into the sea, killing more than 20 passengers, because of some morbid visions involving, among others, a scene of Russo-Japanese fighting as a result of the influence of anti-Soviet propaganda.

The production staff of the film "Future War 198x" seems to be seeking to plunge all the Japanese people into a state of insanity.

JAPAN'S BAN OF ARTISTS' TOUR SHOWS CLAIM DECLINE

OW270107 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] There is a town called Magadan on the Soviet coast along the Okhotsk. A troupe of amateur performing artists from this town was scheduled to present shows at Kushiro and Urausu in Hokkaido. However, the KYODO news agency reported on 24 September that the Japanese Foreign Ministry had banned the Soviet troupe of amateur performing artists. In connection with this action taken by the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Moscow radio's Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov files the following report:

On 24 September, the Japanese Foreign Ministry published a blue book on diplomacy in which it said that Japan would seek to establish stable relations with the Soviet Union. However, it is believed that from the position that it would be embarrassing if this is accepted at face value, the Japanese authorities promptly took this unscrupulously unfriendly action against the Soviet Union.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry has denounced the Magadan troupe of amateur performing artists as if its members -- workers, teachers, students and office workers -- had carried out activities other than singing and dancing during its previous performance tour of Hokkaido in 1979.

I remember their performance in 1979 very well. Indeed, members of the Magadan troupe not only performed dances but spoke to the audience of their desire to develop peaceful and friendly relations with the Japanese people. This is probably the reason why the Japanese Foreign Ministry has taken punitive action.

Another reason is that the territorial claims campaign against the Soviet Union has now markedly lost popularity. Not only is this sort of campaign totally hopeless, but the Japanese masses see the campaign as camouflaged propaganda for turning Japan into a military giant. Ironically, this territorial claims campaign is going out of vogue in Hokkaido where the Japanese authorities are experting their efforts more than any place else. It may be safe to say that the Japanese Foreign Ministry's ban on the performance tour is an indirect acknowledgement of this fact. This is because the Foreign Ministry's punitive action is nothing but an attempt ot obstruct the strengthening of good-neighborly and friendly ties between the inhabitants of Kushiro and Urausu and the inhabitants of Magadan.

VOA ATTEMPTING TO UNDERMINE RELATIONS WITH INDIA

LD291726 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The results of the Soviet-Indian summit talks held in Moscow last week met with wide response all over the world. The press and radio of many countries, both in the East and in the West, commenting on these results underline that the Soviet Union and India have again demonstrated their sincere adherence to the cause of peace and security in Asia and all around the planet; that the Sovet-Indian cooperation is developing not to the detriment of somebody else's interests, but for a universal benefit; and has become an important and efficient factor of international stability and detente. There seems to be no other conclusion. It seems that the ideas expressed by the leaders of both countries in the course of the talks -- the joint Soviet-Indian declaration, an official document summing up these talks -- give not the slightest ground for the search of a certain threat to the third countries in the growing ties between the Soviet Union and India. Nevertheless, the United States news agency and its mouthpiece, the Voice of America, are undertaking such attempts.

The program of the Voice of America beamed to Asia are permeated with an absurd thesis that the Soviet Union is allegedly trying to transform the Soviet-Indian relations into a bilateral military bloc and that on the background of India's developing cooperation with the socialist countries it stops being a full-fledged member of the Nonalignment Movement. What can one say about these absurd as well as malicious arguments?

The overseas politicians are not discovering America resorting to such insinuations. They have long been dreaming of emasculating the natural anti-imperialist direction from the Nonalignment Movement; of opposing this movement to the socialist world. And when India, one of the recognized leaders of the Nonalignment Movement, demonstrates that like the Soviet Union it is coming out for nuclear disarmament; for a just Middle East settlement; for demilitarization of the Indian Ocean; for a normalization in Southeast Asia -- this does not certainly suit Washington. It wishes that the Indian stand tallied with the American stand on all those problems, but not with the Soviet one; not preventing the United States from implementing its hegemonistic plans; not infringing on the great empire ambitions of the overseas ruling circles.

The reason why the Voice of America deprives India of the right to remain a nonaligned country is that this great Asian power is true to the ideals of justice and peace. As for the arguments about a certain threat, proceeding allegedly from the Soviet-Indian friendship, for the third countries, in particular for China, this speculative lie was clearly and convincingly rebuffed in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the festivities in Baku soon after the Soviet-Indian talks.

If we speak about Asia, underlined the Soviet president, we would believe it a very important thing to normalize, to gradually improve relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic on the basis, I would say, of commonsense, mutual respect and mutual benefit. In addition to those relations of friendship and cooperation which we already have with a number of Asian countries this would be a good contribution to consolidating the foundation of peace and stability in Asia, and all over the world.

INDIAN PRESS ON SUMMIT TALKS; PRC CRITICIZED

BK300734 Delhi PATRIOT in English 21 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[By Vinod Taksal]

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 20. -- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Brezhnev have reiterated their determination to further strengthen Indo-Soviet friendship through multi-faceted cooperation and work for the world peace.

The first round of the formal summit talks opened in the Kremlin this evening. Both leaders asserted that the Indo-Soviet friendship had secured the cause of world peace and enjoined their two states to endeavour to deepen and enlarge this trust.

During the hour and half long talks, Mr Brezhnev and Mrs Indira Gandhi expressed their deep concern and anguish over deteriorating situation in west Asia while reaffirming solidarity of the two countries for the Arab cause.

The west Asian situation and events in Lebanon predictably dominated the summit discussions on international affairs. Making his observations, President Brezhnev declared Soviet support to the resolutions of the Arab summit conference at Fes recently and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi too, extended India's favourable response to that.

However, the two leaders observed that the Arab states had until now been plagued by disunity among themselves which caused their weakness in meeting the expansionist challenges of Israel.

References were also made by both sides to regional situation in close proximity to both India and the Soviet Union, particularly to developments in and around Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

China, which shares long borders both with India and the Soviet Union and with whom its relations have been not too happy over the last few decades, also figured during the summit talks. Brezhnev is learnt to have underlined the hegemonistic intentions of China in Asia, and its collaboration with the imperialist U.S.

In the context of general deterioration of world political situation, the Soviet leader referred to the set-backs the process of detente and disarmament has suffered in recent times and blamed the unsavoury developments squarely on the U.S. administration's "crusade" to dominate the world militarily.

Mrs Gandhi, in her remarks, availed of the opportunity to give her government's assessment of the internal situation in India and is learnt to have particularly deplored that "groups calling themselves leftists" had been supporting the rightists in opposing her policies.

Though there was no comment from Mr Brezhnev, Mrs Gandhi is learnt to have made a detailed reference to that point.

However both leaders asserted that relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two countries has had a positive impact on the world peace.

President Brezhnev told Mrs Gandhi that the perspective of Indo-Soviet economic cooperation had been spelt out earlier, and that the Soviet Union wanted it to expand in all respects.

The prime minister in response to Brezhnev's remarks observed that bilateral economic cooperation was assisting India in its endeavour towards self-reliance. India needed further expansion of some key sectors of its economy, notably steel and non-ferrous metallurgy and energy resources, including nuclear energy, she submitted.

She appreciated the liberal terms of assistance given by the Soviet Union, which India had always held as a model of friendship.

She pointed out that one of the important factors of widening and growing Indo-Soviet economic cooperation was the low rates of interests on credits and liberal terms of assistance given by the Soviet Union, which India had always held as a model. This, she hoped, would continue.

The two leaders are to go into the second round of summit talks tomorrow morning, and cover several other aspects of the international situation and bilateral relations. Following this, they would sign the bilateral documents including some agreements flowing from the recent session of the Indo-Soviet joint commission session.

Afghanistan Covered

BK300728 Calcutta STATESMAN in English 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 21 -- The Soviet president, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, has sought India's help in persuading Pakistan to enter into a direct dialogue with Afghanistan and resolve its differences with the Karmal regime, reports UNI.

At the plenary session of the two delegations here yesterday, Mr. Brezhnev said not much headway had been made in the recent Geneva talks among Pakistan, Afghanistan and the U.N. secretary-general. Bipartite talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan could be more useful.

Mr. Brezhnev gave no indication of an early pull-out by Soviet forces from Afghanistan. In the Soviet view, such a step could be taken if the rebels ceased their interference and some big powers stopped helping them.

The Soviet leader renewed his call for an international conference on west Asia to end the travails of the Palestinians on the basis of the proposal mooted by the Arab nations' summit -- namely, their recognition of Israel's existence and a homeland for Palestinians consisting of the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza under temporary U.N. trusteeship.

Mrs Gandhi voiced her anguish at the plight of the Palestinians and recalled her government's total condemnation and disapproval of Israeli aggression on Lebanon and destruction of life and property of Palestinians.

In an extensive review of the international scene, Mr Brezhnev accused both the U.S.A. and China of mounting pressures on his country and declared: "We are capable of defending ourselves both in the West and the East".

He charged China with having hegemonistic ambitions and wanting to dominate Asia with the help of the U.S.A.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON GANDHI ACTIVITIES, TRIPS

Talks With Brezhnev

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 September publishes a TASS report on the front page entitled "Completion of Talks." This item has been compared with the TASS report published in the 21 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages D 7 and 8 under the subheading "Brezhnev-Gandhi Talks End" and the following variations have been noted:

In the second paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...USSR Nikolay Tikhonov; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister; member of the.... [adding Gromyko]

In paragraph three, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...P.V. Narasimha Rao; (J. Partkhasaratkhi), the prime minister's chief adviser; the Chief Secretary.... [adding participant]

PRAVDA adds the following passage to the final paragraph:

...in the talks.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to India; Ye.M. Samoteykin, referent of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary;

On the Indian side -- V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day I. Gandhi visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. She honored the memory of the founder of the Soviet state with a minute's silence.

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior at the Kremlin Wall. The prime minister honored the memory of the Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism for lasting peace on earth.

I. Gandhi was accompanied by G.I. Marchu, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials....

Moscow Departure

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 September publishes on the front page a TASS report on Prime Minister Gandhi's departure from Vnukovo Airport for Tallinn. This item has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service report published in the 24 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page D 1 under the subhead "Brezhnev at Airport" and the following PRVADA additions have been noted:

In paragraph two, last line, PRAVDA reads:

I Gandhi was seen off by I.V, Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.M. Pegov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; USSR Ministers B.F. Bratchenko, B.P. Bugayev, V.P. Yelyutin and N.A. Shchelokov; S.A. Shachkov, USSR state committee chairman; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; USSR First Deputy Ministers V.F. Maltsev and N.V. Ogarkov; S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; D.S. Nikiforov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department, and other officials....[supplying extra names]

In paragraph six, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...as they passed.

I. Gandhi is being accompanied on her tour by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Minister N.V. Goldin, USSR Ambassador to India Yu. M. Vorontsov and other officials....[supplying names of accompanying officials]

Estonia Visit

PM281319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 1

[TASS report under general heading: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Tallinn, 24 Sep -- I. Gandhi met with leaders of the republic today at the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, told the guest of the successes Estonia has achieved over the years of Soviet power in economic, social and cultural building. He stressed that the republic's working people, like all Soviet people, warmly welcome I. Gandhi's visit to the USSR and are sure that it will be one more substantial contribution to the further consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India.

I. Gandhi noted that the Indian people, for whom the victory of the October Revolution headed by V.I. Lenin was an inspiring example of the struggle for independence and progress, sincerely rejoice in the Soviet Union's achievements. Friendship with the USSR has been and remains a source of strength for us, she said.

The guest laid a wreath at the monument to those who liberated Tallinn from the fascist invaders.

In the afternoon L. Gandhi left Kiev.

Meeting With Shcherbitskiy

LD291415 Moscow PRAVADA in Russian 26 Sep 82 p 1

[TASS report: "On a Tour of the Country"]

[Text] Kiev, 25 Sep -- A meeting took place today between V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi.

In the course of friendly talks V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out that Soviet-Indian friendship has become a deep-rooted tradition in the Ukraine, as in other USSR republics. Soviet people, he emphasized, fully approve the results of the talks that L.I. Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders have just had with I. Gandhi in Moscow.

India's peace-loving foreign policy, it was said at the meeting, enjoys the respect of the Soviet Union's peoples. The USSR and India are united in the desire to do everything possible to remove the threat of a nuclear world war.

The guest was told about the republic's achievements in developing the economy, science and culture over the years of Soviet power and about the Ukrainian SSR's participation in various spheres of Soviet-Indian cooperation.

I. Gandhi evaluated highly the significance of cooperation between the USSR and India for developing her country's economy. We are grateful to the Soviet Union, she said, for the aid being given us and we greatly value L.I. Brezhnev's personal concern about this aid. Our people's friendship, the prime minister emphasized, is an important factor of stability in the situation in the world.

A.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, participated in the talks.

On the same day I. Gandhi laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

At the Kiev Gorispolkom the Indian prime minister was presented with the jubilee medal "in memory of Kiev's 1,500th anniversary" and the medal and diploma of an honorary citizen of the city.

At Kiev's T.G. Shevchenko State University I. Gandhi was presented with the diploma of an honorary doctor of the university.

The guest viewed the "Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" memorial complex.

A dinner was given in I. Gandhi's honor on behalf of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

GANDHI HAILS POSSIBLE INDO-SOVIET SPACE FLIGHT

BK231022 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has described the training of Indian pilots for a possible Indo-Soviet space flight as yet another important link in the training of friendship between the two countries. [sentence as heard].

Addressing the cosmonauts at the Star City near Moscow today, she said: I am glad that the first lead in giving a complete direction of the Indo-Soviet space program has been taken. She said that Soviet cosmonauts like Gagarin and Valentina Tereskova have visited our country. These visits inspire our young to take to adventure.

INDIA TO SUPPLY FOOD PRODUCTS, PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

PM170923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Correspondent V. Shirokov dispatch: "New Facts of Cooperation"]

[Text] Delhi, 13 Sep -- The long-term program for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and India is yielding tangible practical results. As is well known, it envisages new spheres of cooperation -- in the fields of the light, food and pulp and paper industries and irrigation.

The mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and India in the agricultural sphere is opening up great prospects. Joint work on plant selection and on raising new breeds of livestock is being carried out and theoretical and practical problems of opening up desert and solonchak lands are being resolved. The production of canned fruit juices, fruits and vegetables for delivery to the Soviet Union will be organized in India. India will supply the USSR with a large consignment of modern equipment for the dairy industry and the processing of food products.

The successful implementation of the long-term program for Soviet-Indian cooperation, the Indian press writes, means that the relations between our countries are continuing to deepen and to gain further facets.

SOCIETIES TO AID INDIAN FLOOD VICTIMS

PM281229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "For Flood Victims"]

[Text] The Union of the Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR has decided to aid the population of India afflicted by flooding. In the next few days a special Aeroflot flight will deliver medical supplies, clothing and children's food as a gift to the Indian people.

U.S. ENVOY 'ADMITS' PAKISTAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD290742 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi September 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

The U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Ronald Spiers, has admitted that Pakistan is developing nuclear weapons. Speaking in an interview with the Pakistani newspaper NAWA-E WAQT, he refuted the statements of the Ziaul Haq military administration that the nuclear research programme in Pakistan has peaceful aims only. General Ziaul Haq may say whatever he likes, the ambassador said, but work to enrich uranium is in full swing in Kahuta, not far from Islamabad, while the technological institute in Rawalpindi is concerned with processing nuclear fuel.

According to Ronald Spiers Pakistan produces a great amount of plutonium, one of the basic components that goes into the making of atomic bombs. The American diplomat expressed the conviction that the objective of Pakistan's nuclear programme is to develop atomic weapons which, the ambassador said, may be used by Islamabad at its own discretion.

At the same time the admissions of Ronald Spiers convincingly expose U.S. policy toward Pakistan. As was pointed out more than once by the Indian press, the United States was actively supplying Pakistan with nuclear technology, thus encouraging the atomic ambitions of Pakistan's military rulers.

The development of mass destruction weapons by Pakistan may have serious consequences for the South-Asian Subcontinent. The possession of nuclear weapons by Islamabad may provoke a nuclear arms race in the region. Such a course of events may have extremely dangerous consequences for peace and security in southern Asia.

SOVIET-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP DAYS CONCLUDE

PM291405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Solidarity"]

[Text] The Soviet-Afghan friendship days ended in our country 22 September at public meetings, soirees and friendship rallies held in Moscow and the Ukraine Soviet people declared their solidarity with Afghanistan's courageous people and support for all peoples advocating peace, national liberation and progress.

Visitors to the exhibition organized by the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society were acquainted with the creative work of national craftsmen who have long brought renown to the East by their engraving and wood cuts and their skill at inlaying.

A delegation of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society headed by A.M. Sarbuland, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and vice president of the society, took part in the events during the friendship days. The guests visited the Ukraine.

WESTERN 'PROPAGANDA' ON AFGHAN REFUGEES DISPUTED

NC211011 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In their dissemination of false propaganda against revolutionary Afghanistan in connection with the so-called Afghan refugees problem, the imperialists' mass media publish many fabrications and slanderous reports. Our commentator writes: In their directives for the employees of the Western mass media, the ideologues of the Western propaganda apparatus often point out that in order to disseminate false and fabricated reports, most of the time it is sufficient to tell half the truth and to hide the other half. Pursuing this advice, the imperialist propaganda apparatus always reports on the annual migration of hordes of people to Pakistan, and each time it is intentionally forgotten to report on their return to Afghanistan. There is one objective behind these false reports. The Western propaganda apparatus wants to present the nomads as Afghan refugees who seek refuge in Pakistan.

Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and head of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, put forth convincing facts in an interview with a correspondent of PRESS TRUST OF INDIA on 29 August, explaining the type of persons the imperialist propaganda apparatus presents, contrary to facts, as so-called Afghan refugees.

In addition to these nomads, Western propaganda tries without any reason or basis to present the Afghan workers who, before the April Revolution, left Afghanistan to work in Persian Gulf countries, Pakistan and Iran where they are still working, as Afghan refugees. It is very clear that neither these workers nor the nomads are Afghan refugees. The feudalists and landlords who fled to Pakistan after the April Revolution to continue their struggle against the Afghan people under the aegis of their imperialist masters are not Afghan refugees either, and their objective is clear. They want to regain their lost wealth and land that was confiscated and distributed among the farmers by force of arms.

If we do not take into consideration the so-called artificial refugees, we dare say that at present the number of Afghans who can be called refugees is very much smaller than stated by the Western mass media.

Meanwhile, it should be said that these people are often respectable but politically naive people and, because of their lack of information on the true situation, they were fooled by the false propaganda of landlords, the wealthy and other enemies of the April Revolution and left their country or were taken abroad by force.

They are now living abroad under very difficult conditions. The imperialist mass media never publish any reports on the difficult conditions under which the Afghan refugees live and for unknown reasons they consistently forget to report on the return of Afghan families that have been fooled by false propaganda although such reports are received every day. We will refer to some reports recently published. On 27 August, 58 Afghan families returned to Nimruz, while in late August more than 160 families returned to Paktia and Qandahar. In addition, several dozens of families returned to their homes in Chahar Darreh in Qonduz Province. This list can be continued.

The people of Afghanistan welcome their compatriots who return home with open arms. The government assists them in repairing houses and purchasing household goods. The Afghan families who return to their homeland reveal the criminal aspect of the propaganda by the enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan and strongly condemn their efforts to obstruct the return of misled Afghan families. They thank the government for its assistance and announce their readiness to participate diligently next to all the toiling Afghan people in the creation of a new society.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the invitation to the Afghan refugees to return home was stated in the decree of 18 June 1981 of the leadership board of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This decree granted a general amnesty of all those who, affected by the enemies' propaganda, have mistakenly left their homeland. On 24 August this invitation was repeated by Babrak Karmal over Radio Afghanistan. In Babrak Karmal's message it was reiterated that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will extend all the necessary facilities for fruitful work and a tranquil life, coupled with confidence in tomorrow, to all those who return home.

BREZHNEV, KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN HOLD TALKS

LD291748 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev met today with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who is in the Soviet Union for rest.

During their exchange of views on international problems, Comrades Brezhnev and Phomvihan expressed the belief that in the current alarming world situation, caused by the actions of aggressive imperialist forces, primarily the U.S. administration, it is necessary and possible to stop and reduce the intentionally and artificially created tension and to preserve and consolidate peace.

The Lao leadership welcomes the truly constructive policy fo the USSR in the field of disarmament, especially the bold initiative of the Soviet Union which has undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and expresses the hope that other nuclear powers will follow this noble example.

Television Coverage

LD292318 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 29 September carries a video recording of the meeting in the Kremlin between Leonid Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan. The report begins with a shot of Brezhnev walking unaided toward Phomvihan, embracing him, shaking hands and exchanging a few words. Brezhnev is then shown taking his seat while an unidentified official holds his chair, cutting to a shot of Phomvihan already seated opposite Brezhnev. After Brezhnev is seated the camera shows CPSU Central Committee Secretary Rusakov taking his seat on Brezhnev's left, and Brezhnev's aide, Aleksandrov, taking his seat to Rusakov's left. Then Brezhnev is shown exchanging a few words with Rusakov and then alternating close-up shots of Brezhnev and Phomvihan. Brezhnev, Rusakov, Aleksandrov and another official sitting to Aleksandrov's left are then shown, while Brezhnev can be seen adjusting his tie and speaking to someone out of the picture to his right. The shots of Brezhnev show him seated upright, resting his arms on the table and looking alert.

The anchorman is then shown reporting briefly on the meeting.

LAO LETTER TO ASEAN CONTAINS INDOCHINA PROPOSAL

LD291532 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Askold Biryukov writes:

The first comments on the letter sent by Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, on behalf of his colleagues from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to the foreign minister of the ASEAN countries, show that this letter was received in broad public circles as fresh evidence of political realism and of the good will of the three countries of Indochina. It would be recalled that these three countries put forward in Ho Chi Minh recently a joint initiative for the search of realistic ways to ease tension in South East Asia, settle by peaceful means disputed problems and ensure security, good neighbourly relations and cooperation between countries of the region. Amplifying this initiative, the governments of the PRK and the SRV took and carried out a decision to withdraw a part of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, for which the ASEAN countries called, although these troops posed no threat to any of these states and are staying in Kampuchea at the request of its lawful government exclusively for ensuring the security of that country.

In his letters to his counterparts in the ASEAN countries the Laotian foreign minister stresses that in settling disputed problems both the three countries of Indochina and the five ASEAN countries should take due account of each other's anxieties and legitimate interests, settle differnces through dialogue and negotiation on the basis of respect for these interests, equality and mutual accord and without any diktat or interference from outside.

It is precisely in this spirit that the three countries of Indochina have always acted and are prepared to act in the future, whether in respect of the wishes expressed by the ASEAN countries for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, regard for the interests of Thailand's security, its negative attitude to the proposal of the three countries for establishing a demilitarised zone in the area of the Kampuchean-Thai frontier or the proposal of the ASEAN countries calling an international conference.

In the course of three years, the letter says, the ASEAN countries have only demanded a unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea without taking into account the security of the three countries of Indochina. We are prepared to meet them half-way if the interests and security of these three countries are safeguarded. What is needed for this is to put an end to attacks by Pol Pot's men and other reactionary forces from Thai territory, attacks designed to interfere with the regeneration of the Kampuchean people and representing a threat to the security of Kampuchea and other countries of Indochina. In this context the letter says tht the support by the ASEAN countries of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is not only at variance with their declared aim of "looking for a political solution" but also creates a dangerous precedent for foreign interference in the affairs of independent and sovereign states. The interests of security of both Thailand and Kampuchea must be taken into consideration, the letter stresses and for this purpose effective steps should be taken to end the use of the territory of one country against another.

The countries of Indochina suggest establishing for this purpose a zone of security on the Kampuchean-Thai frontier. This proposal also takes into consideration Thailand's position. They raise the question of withdrawing from this zone only troops that do not belong to Thailand or Kampuchea. The three countries are prepared also to discuss other measures to ensure peace and security on the Kampuchean-Thai frontier including international supervision.

Finally the three countries of Indochina, taking note of the ASEAN proposal for calling an international conference, made a new proposal for convening an international conference on South East Asia with the participation of nine countries of the region and six other countries (the USSR, the USA, China, France, Britain and India). They are willing to discuss and look for a formula and Kampuchea's representation at the conference although they point out that the presence of a representative of the Pol Pot clique at the United Nations prevents the latter from playing a positive role in the search for peace and stability in the region.

The new initiative of the three countries of Indochina met this time, too, with understanding and support from broad circles of the world public. The sooner the capitals of the ASEAN countries respond constructively to it, the sooner the ground will be prepared for a settlement of disputed problems in relations between the two groups of countries, for ensuring peace and stability in the region and for the development of large-scale cooperation for the benefit of the peoples living in the area.

DEMICHEV, BCP MEMBER ATTEND CONCERT IN BULGARIA

LD300014 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A Soviet cultural festival in Bulgaria devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR opened with a grand concert by masters of the art of the USSR in Sofia. The concert was attended by Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee Politburo, as well as the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister.

SOLOMENTSEV RECEIVES SERBIA'S DRAGOVIC

LD292358 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In connection with the closing of the RSFSR cultural festival of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, SFRY, federal republic, Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today met Milan Dragovic, vice president of the Serbian Assembly, who is leading the Serbian delegation to the Serbian cultural festival. During the talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Comrade Dragovic expressed deep gratitude for the warm hospitality shown on Soviet land to men of Serbian culture and art groups.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON USSR, BLOC POLICIES

PM291539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent "Interview With F. Puja"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The Hungarian working people welcome the Soviet people's all-around achievements and wish them, in the year of the celebration of the glorious jubilee marked by the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, new successes in the struggle for socialism, peace and international security, Hungarian Foreign Minister F. Puja said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The Soviet Union, whose foreign policy is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, he stressed,has for six decades been waging a successful struggle for the consolidation of peace and international cooperation and for social progress. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the formation of the world's first socialist state opened a new era in human history.

The emergence of the world system of socialism and the formation of young liberated states have radically altered the correlation of forces in the world and expanded the sphere of socialism's foreign policy. In our day, when imperialist forces stoking the myth of the alleged "Soviet threat" are trying to alter in their favor the correlation of forces formed historically in the world and achieve military superiority, special significance is given to the effective, coordinated policy of the socialist community countries.

Enormous significance for the peoples of the whole world is given to the Peace Program for the Eighties advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress. The socialist community and all peace-loving forces approve this program and are struggling to implement it, to conserve the achievements of detente, to curb the arms race and avert the threat of war. The Hungarian people fully approve and support the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, which accords with their national interests and creates favorable conditions for creative labor for the benefit of socialism, F. Puja said in conclusion.

AEROFLOT PLANE CRASHES IN LUXEMBOURG 29 SEP

NC292133 Paris AFP in English 2128 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Luxembourg, Sept 29 (AFP) -- A plane crashed today at Findel airport in Luxembourg and the death toll was feared high, Radio Luxembourg reported. The radio station broke into normal programmes to give first news of the accident.

Informed sources said that the crashed plane belonged to the Soviet Aeroflot Airline. It was flying a regular Moscow to Luxembourg link.

First reports said the plane overturned after it landed. The Luxembourg gendarmerie said the plane exploded on the runway about 9 p.m. local time and burst into flames.

There were 77 people aboard, but the gendarmerie said there was no information about their fate. Other sources said many casualties were being rushed to a hospital in Metz, eastern France, specialising in treatment of severe burns.

An air traffic controller at Findel told a British television station later that apparently there was something wrong with the plane's brakes. The controller, Guy Kirchten, questioned by Independent Television News, said there were 200 people aboard the aircraft. He confirmed that the plane burst into flames.

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH WEST GERMAN COMPANY HEAD

PM291501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS Report: "Development of Business Ties"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev received K. Liesen, chairman of the board of the West German Ruhrgas concern, on 22 September. A talk was held on questions of developing business ties between Soviet foreign trade organizations and that company.

FRG OPPOSITION BLOC SUBMITS NO CONFIDENCE VOTE

LD291742 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The Bundestag Faction from the opposition bloc of the Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] and the Free Democrat Party, which left the government coalition with the Social Democrats, has officially submitted in the FRG parliament the draft of a resolution on the constructive vote of no confidence in FRG Chancellor Schmidt and on the election as new chancellor, the leader of the parliamentary opposition, CDU chairman Kohl.

According to the West German Constitution, the parliamentary opposition can achieve the resignation of the FRG Chancellor and the government he leads only in this way. The voting on this issue will take place in the Bundestag on Friday, 1 October. The FRG Chancellor Social Democrat Schmidt, proposed to hold early elections to the Bundestag in order to clarify the opinion of the FRG voters. Social Democrats express their readiness to again form an alliance with the Free Democrats on condition that the latter return to the course already worked out jointly with the Social Democrats.

DESIRE FOR STRONG GOVERNMENT IN FRG ASSESSED

DW291216 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] According to an allegedly representative opinion poll some 40 percent of the FRG citizens want to have a strong government in the country, so that order may be restored at last.

Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

We are aware that opinion polls must be cautiously assessed. First, much depends on who asks what questions and to what end. Second, opinion pollsters can be totally wrong; a (?striking) example of this is the Hesse elections which no pollster had predicts. As a result, the report that says some 40 percent of the FRG citizenry want to have a strong goverment to restore order in the country makes me ponder.

Order? Well, I think I know what most people have in mind. No mass unemployment, especially among the youth; no mass criminality, especially in the big cities; possibly also more good morals in the movies and on television; less fear of war which is nourished by increasingly frequent adverse news on preparations for a limited and unlimited nuclear war; and so on and so forth.

I also understand that all these unsolved problems seem to the federal citizens, to be so complicated and difficult that they believe they can be solved only by political figures who have ideas and strength of will. They loathe those masters of political tactics who have the ability to create an appealing image of themselves, but lack the strength to clear up the mess. Yet, the report made me ponder; it even made me ponder very much.

It is known that in the past there was also a demand for a strong government in Germany. This was 50 years ago, prior to the so-called assumption of power by Hitler, I am talking about the so-called assumption of power because Hitler and his followers did not assume power. The real masters in the country, the monopolists, very legally gave him the power. Hitler and company represented the strongest party in the Reichstag, the party which won the majority in the elections. The outcome was almost 40 percent.

If the electorate could have seen in a magic mirror what they really voted for -- war, famine, ruins, shame -- they certainly would not have cast their ballot into the ballot box but would have throw it into the trash can. However, they didn't have magic mirrors and didn't listen to warning voices. They believed Hitler was the strong personality who would lead the country out of the dead-end alley of political and economic chaos and create order.

They were so terribly wrong because despite all its positive sides a bourgeois democracy also has very negative sides. Bourgeois democracy guides the will of the voters, bewilders and manipulates them and creates suicidal desires The most suicidal desire is the desire for a strong government which very often combines a dangerously weak mind and the lack of political realism.

MITTERRAND, MAUROY RECEIVE SOVIET COSMONAUTS

LD300748 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Paris September 30 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand and Premier Pierre Mauroy today received the Soviet-French space crew -- V. Dzhanibekov, A. Ivanchenkov, the first French cosmonauts J.L. Chretien, and also their stands-in: L. Kizim, V. Solovev and P. Baudry in the Elysee Palace. Also present was the head of the Soviet cosmonauts' delegation, space pilot of the USSR A. Yeliseyev, the vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and chairman of the Intercosmos Council, Academician V.A. Kotelnikov and the President of the National Space Research Centre of France H. Curien.

The Ambassador of the Soviet Union to France S.V. Chervonenko was also present.

Francois Mitterrand warmly congratulated the participants in the joint Soviet-French space flight and all who had facilitated its success.

The president conveyed heartfelt gratitude to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev for the wonderful conditions created in the Soviet Union for the French participants in the joint space experiment and for the friendly atmosphere during the preparations and the flight itself.

Francois Mitterrand noted with satisfaction that much useful scientific information had been obtained as a result of the joint flight. The president emphasized that this flight was an important historic event in the relations between the USSR and France. A result of the cooperation between the two countries in space research for peaceful purposes which had developed for more than 16 years, Francois Mitterrand confirmed the willingness of France to continue mutually-advantageous scientific cooperation in the exploration of outer space in the most diverse ways.

The Soviet cosmonauts handed the president of France a souvenir -- a model of the orbital space complex Soyuz-Salyut-Soyuz like the one in which the joint Soviet-French space flight had been made.

PATOLICHEV CHAIRS USSR-AUSTRIAN COMMISSION

PM271533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Internsification of Cooperation]

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-Austrian Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow on 19-21 September under the chairmanship of USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev. The Austrian delegation was headed by J. Staribacher, Austrian minister of commerce, trade and industry.

Great attention was paid to questions of expanding and intensifying economic cooperation touched on during the official visit paid to the USSR in May 1982 by Austrian Federal President R. Kirchchlaeger and his talks with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The commission examined progress in fulfilling measures for the 1981-1983 implementation of the provisions of the 19 January 1981 long-term program for the development and intensification of economic, scientific-technical and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Austria for 1981 through 1990. It also examined the results of the commission working groups' activity, and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry-Austrian Federal Economic Chamber Liaison Committee's work.

A protocol was signed on the results of the commission session's work. It is planned to hold the commission's next session in Austria in 1983.

GREEK DIFFERENCES IN NATO NOT 'PRINCIPLED'

LD270652 Moscow TASS in English 9644 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- "A marked concern is being expressed in the democratic circles of Greece," Nikolay Miroshnik writes in PRAVDA. "Although the government did announce that it had agreed to participation in NATO's current exercises in the eastern Mediterranean only after 'tough negotiations on conditions which is in no way infringe upon our sovereign rights' [as received], many local observers view this step as a possible result of the USA's and NATO's pressure. High-ranking representatives from Brussels and Washington began frequenting Athens after the visit to Athens by Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander, Europe. They did not conceal their intentions to convince Greece that its differences with NATO are not of principled political character."

The author points out that the U.S. secretary of defence in a letter to the prime minister of Greece, as the Greek press wrote, urged Greece to support the policy of the arms race and of military consolidation of NATO and, in particular, abandon attempts to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. "In other words," the commentary says, "it is being demanded that the Government of Greece radically change its proclaimed policy in support of peace and detente and of the development of friendly relations with all states."

"The Greek press these days is recalling that the voters who brought victory to the socialists a year ago went to the polls under the 'withdraw from NATO for ever' slogan," Nikolay Miroshnik writes, "and today when the leaders of the bloc try behind the people's back to make the government go back on its election promises, this slogan is acquiring in Greece a still greater vigour."

GROUPS AGITATE FOR DEMILITARIZATION OF CYPRUS

NC300642 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There have been mass antiwar demonstrations in Nicosia, Limassol and other Cypriot towns following an appeal from the Cypriot Peace Committee and the Pancyprian Labor Federation, PEC. Their members, representing various classes of the population, once again emphatically demanded the abolition of the foreign war bases on the island, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island and the complete demilitarization of Cyprus.

In regard to these developments, we asked our commentator to comment on the problem of Cypriot demilitarization. This is what he wrote:

The Republic of Cyprus was declared in 1960 after long and difficult years of struggle by the Cypriot people. The independence and sovereignty of this young state in the eastern Mediterranean, however, was strictly limited by the so-called Zurich and London Agreements which were imposed upon the Cypriots. On the basis of the two agreements, the former metropolis -- Britain -- maintained for itself a portion of Cypriot territory for the so-called sovereign war bases with the right to use portions of territory outside these bases for war purposes. It also maintained the right to use the island's roads, ports, airports and airspace.

The British war bases at Akrotiri and Dhekelia have become a sort of state within a state. These bases long ago ceased to serve the exclusive interests of Britain and were converted into an important support point of the United States and NATO in the eastern Mediterranean. You see, it is no secret that U.S. U-2 and SR-71 espionage aircraft have been based at the Akrotiri base since 1974. These aircraft are used to collect espionage information which is directed against third countries and primarily against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

It is also well known that the British bases in Cyprus have been given an important position in the U.S. plans for the Middle East and Persian Gulf and for utilization by the so-called Rapid Deployment Force.

The British bases on the island, our commentator writes, are a permanent threat to the independence of the Republic of Cyprus and their use by the NATO stratocrats against third countries is contrary to the nonaligned policy followed by the Cypriot Government.

In the meantime, the continued presence of foreign troops on the island and the current fundamental partition of Cyprus undermine the restoration of mutual understanding and confidence between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots and complicate the conduct of the intercommunal talks.

Thus, our commentator writes, no matter from what aspect we view the Cyproit problem, everything speaks in support of the demilitarization of Cyprus. This is why the Cypriot Government never removes this problem from its circle of vision. President of the republic, Spiros Kiprianou, speaking at the second special session of the UN General Assembly, demanded the complete demilitarization of the island.

AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] and the Democratic Party, DIKO, which have signed a minimum cooperation program, have also stated that they will struggle toward ridding Cyprus of foreign troops and for the complete demilitarization of the island. Cyprus is a nonaligned country and its people demand the complete demilitarization of the island. This is seen as a basic prerequisite for the certain solution of the Cypriot problem and as a guarantee of the country's security

Cyprus wants to become a bridge of peace and cooperation among peoples. On this it will always have the understanding and support of the Soviet Union, of the other socialist countries and of all peace-loving people, our commentator concluded

GOVERNMENT THREATENS PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION

PM151109 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 10 September publishes page 3 a 1,500-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Kolchik entitled "Portugal: Threat to the Revolution's Gain." The article claims that Portugal's Democratic Alliance government has "launched a frontal attack on such very important gains of the April 1974 revolution as nationalization and agrarian reform," as well as an offensive upon the working people's rights. It also scores the government's intention of making amendments to the country's constitution, providing, in particular, for the abolition of the Revolutionary Council and the "emasculation" of the constitution's democratic substance. The article points out that "the Portuguese Communist Party and other leftwing parties regard these efforts of the Democratic Alliance as an intention to concentrate all political and military power in its hands and to give the 'green light' to the restoration of the positions of monopoly capital."

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS ON MIDEAST POLICY

LD291352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1155 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Speaking at a press conference held here, U.S. President Reagan again gave assurances of unlimited support for his "strategic ally" Israel. He stressed that Israel's "security" is fundamental to a "peaceful settlement" in the Near East, but said not a word about the security of its Arab neighbors. The President ruled out the adoption of sanctions of any kind against Tel Aviv, which has committed bloody crimes on Lebanese soil, and once more in effect took the Israeli aggressors under his patronage.

Reagan stated that in spite of the recent slaughter in West Beirut there are no changes in principle in U.S. Near East policy. It continues to be based on the desire to bring other Arab countries into the process of a "peace settlement," in other words, drawing new participants into the anti-Arab Camp David deal. The President made it known that the events in Lebanon as a whole have not influenced U.S. arms deliveries to Israel, which has continued to receive ammunition, spare parts and other forms of arms without interruption.

Concerning the dispatch of U.S. Marines to Lebanon as part of the multinational disengagement force, Reagan did not lay down any specific time limit for their stay on Lebanese territory.

Mikheyev Comment

LD292336 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Speaking at his press conference in Washington, U.S. President Reagan again assured Israel that the United States will continue to give it unlimited support as its strategic ally. He said, for example, that the main thing in the Middle East is the security of Israel. In actual fact, Israel is completely secure. It is the source of the military threat in the Middle East.

Reagan later said that the United States will not allow any kind of sanctions against Tel Aviv; that fundamentally the U.S. Middle East policy will not be subjected to any change. For instance, the United States will continue to supply Israel with arms and ammunition. As you can see, the U.S. President is continuing to support Israeli expansionism, only in a slightly concealed form.

American Marines are in Lebanon. It is apparent from Reagan's words that their task in essence is to provide ensurance cover for the actions of Israel which is trying to involve Lebanon in an anti-Arab separate deal along Camp David lines.

U.S. SEEKING LEGAL OCCUPATION OF LEBANON

LD291936 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 29 TASS -- The U.S. Marine units, now arriving here, are to stay long in Lebanon, according to Ronald Reagan's statement made in Washington. The introduction of the troops has been agreed upon between the United States and Israel, and its prime aim has nothing to do with meeting any request from the Lebanese authorities. In other words, the United States is seeking ways for legalising the American occupation of Lebanon on the pretext of ensuring Israel's "security".

According to reports from Washington, Reagan assured his "strategic ally" -- Israel -- of unlimited support and ruled out adoption of any measures against Tel Aviv which is guilty of heinous crimes on Lebanese soil. Washington has thus once again taken the aggressor under its protection.

U.S., ISRAEL RESPONSIBLE FOR BEIRUT MASSACRE

LD292334 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Speaking at a news conference in Washington, President Reagan declared that the United States does not bear responsibility for the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut. Simultaneously with the President, the Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir, on his arrival in New York, denied Israel's involvement in the tragic events in the Sabra and Shatila camps where thousands of unarmed refugees, among them old men, children and women were killed. Our observer, Viktor Olin, has this comment on the statements by the American and Israeli leaders:

So the leaders of the United States and Israel claim that they are not responsible for the death of Palestinian refugees in Beirut. Then who is to blame for the tragedy? Washington and Tel Aviv have so far been giving to answer [as heard]. They have just recovered from the shock caused by worldwide indignation and stick to the rules denying everything, even the most obvious fact. Naturally, such a blunt method cannot persuade even most credulous ones. Judge for yourself. One hundred and forty-three countries voted at the United Nations for condemning Israel for its crimes in Beirut. These countries also denounced those who armed the aggressor. Voting against the resolution were only the accused themselves, Israel and the United States. Passing its verdict the international community was guided not by emotions but by real facts and eyewitnesses' accounts.

The long and thoroughly prepared crime was preceded by the Israeli invasion in Lebanon's southern areas and the flight from there of hundreds of thousands of refugees, many of whom found refuge in West Beirut. Having given the guarantee of their safety, Washington succeeded in getting the Palestine resistance fighters who defended unarmed civilians to leave the city, and then it only remained to (?cue) professional killers who were armed with American arms to complete the affair.

There is not and can not be any doubt about who is responsible for the bloodshed in Sabra and Shatila, no matter how hard Washington and Tel Aviv would prove the reverse. Small wonder protests have been mounting throughout the world. The massacre has been condemned by statesmen in various countries.

Reports coming in from Israel and the United States testify that more and more people there share this view. So why do politicians in Washington and Tel Aviv deny what is obvious for all and demonstrate new heights of hypocrisy? We shall know that in the near future and now we can only say that neither the aggressor nor his U.S. ally have drawn any conclusion from the tragedy in Lebanon. Washington has already announced that military and economic aid to Israel will undergo no cuts, and this means that the policy of military pressure and aggression in the Middle East will be carried on unchanged, and the horrors of Sabra and Shatila may recur.

Implications for Israel

LD300816 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 28 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentine Zorin]

[Text] Cables we received today show that the Israeli command continues to ignore the UN Security Council resolution calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli Army from West Beirut. Israeli tanks and armored carriers are still located around the Palestinian refugee camps in the southern areas of the city. The reports being received by our editorial office tell of the growing political storm connected with the crimes committed by Israeli leaders in West Beirut. If Tel Aviv and Washington hoped that the slaughter of peaceful inhabitants perpetrated by the Israelis and their agents in the Lebanese capital, that the organizers of this monstrous crime would get away with it, the events of the last few days have shown the inconsistency of this kind of calculation.

The matter is taking such an acute turn that Washington leaders are now being forced to consider the serious political losses they have suffered. As for the Begin government, the very fact of its further existence is now under question. Judging from the events happening in Israel itself, international observers have come to the conclusion that this may be the most acute internal political crisis in the entire history of the existence of that state. For many years, the Israeli leaders thought it the height of political wisdom to openly rely on force and to completely disregard international laws and morality. They started from the premise that only what has been attained on the battlefield is important and that international public opinion can be disregarded. Abuse does not stick, as they say. However, it now becomes clear that this view has been a shortsighted policy and that international public opinion is quite a real force which nobody can disregard with impunity. The scandalous violation of international laws and the monstrous evil deeds of the Israeli aggressors force even those on whose aid and sympathy Israel could count until very recently to turn away from it.

Begin and Sharon, writes the conservative organ of the British bourgeoisie, THE TIMES, are trying to achieve their political and military targets at any price, not even taking into consideration what the image of Israel will in the eyes of world public opinion. The isolation in the world into which the rulers of Israel have pushed the country has become a fait accompli. Former Israeli Foreign Minister Eban admits "now our government cannot start a friendly dialogue with any state at all. The entire world is hostile to Israel."

The moral-political defeat of Tel Aviv and the isolation in which Israel has found itself in the world, despite all the efforts of Washington which is giving it open and hidden support, could not fail to have a most substantial effect on the internal political situation in that country.

In the past few days in Israel, there have been mass demonstrations and actions by the representatives of the most different strata of the society demanding that Begin and Sharon pay for their bloody deeds. In particular, they have demanded that a careful investigation of the slaughter in West Beirut be held which will establish who specifically carried it out, who gave the order for the bloody reprisals and who is protecting the fascist executioners today. Truly, the fascist murderers who have crept into holes are hiding somewhere these days. They have coolly mowed down with automatic weapon fire old men, women and even very young children. They are hiding somewhere; somebody is hiding them. Where are those murderers, who is responsible for their bloody brigandage? These questions demand an answer.

At first Begin categorically refused to carry out any kind of investigation, limiting himself to unsubstantiated and unconvincing rejection of his guilt in the crimes committed. Yet under the pressure of public indignation and the emergence in the Israeli capital of an internal political crisis, he tried to maneuver, entrusting the investigation of the mass murders of the Palestinians to the chairman of the Supreme Court of Israel. Yet as news agency reports indicate, the latter did not accept the role of a smokescreen for Begin and declined the mission offered him.

Observers report that this has placed the leaders of the Israeli Government in an extremely difficult position where they have to choose between creating a commission which may uncover facts unfavorable to them and a real threat of collapse of the government. We very recently received a report that in the end Begin, however he tried to avoid it, has had to create an investigating commission. It is difficult to forecast now the course of events for the coming few days but one thing seems to be very obvious already. If at first the Tel Aviv leaders tried to present their military expedition to Lebanon as the greatest victory in the history of the Israeli State, then it has now become very obvious that this, if you can say, victory of the Israeli hawks is turning for them into the greatest political defeat in the history of that state.

West Bank Protests

LD291808 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ratmir Orestov reports: Demonstrations continue in populated localities in the West Bank of Jordan.

Their participants express anger and indignation over the heinous crimes of the Israeli military against the population of Palestinian camps of West Beirut. The occupation authorities sent troops and police units to disperse demonstrations. Fire was opened on demonstrators in the Dasuria [spelling as received] populated locality. The newspaper AL-SAFIR reports that one person was killed and several others, among them an eight-year-old boy, were heavily wounded. Many demonstrators were arrested. People are banished [words indistinct] around the clock in Nablus and nearby Palestinian camps.

According to reports coming here, the Israeli Government appointed an amy officer to the post of head of the so-called "civilian administration" of the West Bank. This act confirmed again Tel Aviv's real intention to consolidate its rule on occupied Arab lands by force.

ACADEMICIAN VIEWS COMMISSION ON LEBANON

PM271431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by V. Kudryavtsev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Before the Peoples' Court"; capitalized words published in boldface type]

[Text] For several months now world public attention has been riveted on the events in Lebanon. The world has been shaken by the crimes which the Israeli military is committing on long-suffering Lebanese soil. The bloody orgies in Israeli-occupied Beirut and the Palestinian refugee camps there are new links in the chain of crimes committed by Tel Aviv and its accomplices. As a result of Israel's continuing bloody adventure, several tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, the overwhelming majority civilians, have been killed or wounded. Thousands of people are missing and almost 1 million have been made homeless or have been forced to flee their homes. Palestinian refugee camps, cities in southern Lebanon and many villages have been destroyed in a cold-blooded and calculated fashion.

"The Israeli aggressor has finally shown his rapacious countenance to the whole world," L.I. Brezhnev has stated. "Never before has an invader acted so cynically, flouting the integrity of a sovereign country, committing mass, methodical murder of Palestinians and Lebanese and flagrantly violating the universally accepted norms of international law and UN Security Council decisions."

Influential U.S. circles took part in the preparation and organization of all these actions. It has been established indisputably that the war in Lebanon involved preplanned actions in the nature of international crimes.

That is the conclusion reached by the international commission to investigate Israel's crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian people set up on the initiative of eminent lawyers and prominent public figures in 17 European, Asian, African and American countries. The commission is headed by the well-known British lawyer and public figure J. Platts-Mills. The author of these lines also takes part in its work.

Meeting recently in the Cypriot capital, Nicosia, the commission heard evidence from witnesses who had experienced all the horrors of the war in Lebanon. It obtained the conclusions of expert lawyers and doctors, familiarized itself with material evidence and gave a political and legal assessment of all the materials it studied. This assessment is unanimous: The actions of Israel and its patrons are the most flagrant violations of the norms and principles of international laws enshrined in the UN Charter and other documents.

The commission noted that, by bombing and invading a substantial part of Lebanon, Israel not only violated the overall ban on the use of force in international relations contained in Article 2 of the UN Charter, it perpetrated AGGRESSION in the meaning formulated in the definition of that crime adopted by the UN General Assembly on 14 December 1974.

Let us recall that according to this definition aggression is the use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial inviolability or political independence of another state. That is what is happening in Lebanon.

The same UN General Assembly resolution establishes that "no considerations of any kind, be they political, economic, military or of any other sort, can serve as justification for aggression." In the light of this article the commission has found utterly unfounded Israel's mentions of its right to resort to "self-defense," allegedly in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter. After all, this article gives the right to self-defense only in the event of armed attack on a country, and Israel has never been the target for any actions of this kind. The right to self-defense in reality has belonged and continues to belong to the Palestinians, forcibly expelled from their territory, and this has been confirmed in a number of UN resolutions in 1981 and 1982.

It must be stressed that since the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration granting independence to colonial countries and peoples (1960) any military actions or repressive measures against peoples struggling to exercise their right to self-determination are considered a very grave international crime, and that is what Israel has systematically been perpetrating against the Arab people of Palestine.

The international commission noted that, having committed an act of aggression against independent Lebanon, Israel and its Zionist leaders began to perpetrate GENOCIDE against the Arab people of Palestine on the broadest scale. According to the 9 December 1948 convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, what is understood by genocide is acts "committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such." And it is precisely such acts which are being committed in Lebanon. The Israeli leaders have not concealed the fact that the main objective of their actions is to destroy the PLO and the Palestinian people as an historical and ethnic community.

Let us recall that the deliberate waging of military operations against the civilian population and the bombing of civilian cities and population centers were recognized over 100 years ago now as grave war crimes. The 1968 Petersburg declaration had already established that warring sides could conduct military operations only against their adversary's armed forces. The 1907 Hague Convention banned attack on open or undefended cities. The charter of the International War Tribunal in Nuremberg (1945) defined the destruction of cities and villages as a war crime. The same thing is stated by the 1949 Geneva conventions on the protection of war victims which, incidentally, were also signed by Israel.

The use of banned types of weapons is also a direct violation of international conventions. The international commission noted that barbaric weapons of mass destruction are being widely used in Lebanon and the overwhelming majority of casualties are civilians. It is characteristic that while during World War II civilians accounted for 50 percent of war casualties and during the U.S. aggression in Vietnam they accounted for 70 percent, in Lebanon this figure has reached 90 percent. The Israelis dropped on densely populated regions of Lebanese cities and on Palestinian refugee camps U.S.-produced bombs weighing 900 kg and used aeriel antipersonnel and vacuum bombs. According to a statement by a representative of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, a large number of casualties were hospitalized with extensive burns and deep wounds from U.S. phosphorus and cluster bombs.

The Israeli air force bombing of military and civilian hospitals protected by Red Cross or Red Crescent emblems violates one of the oldest norms of humanitarian law.

In the 20th century two armies have been known to commit such a crime: the army of Hitler's Germany and the U.S. Army in Vietnam. Now the Israeli military has covered itself with the same shame.

The Israeli troops' crimes on Lebanese territory are not restricted to the above. The international commission's final document also noted crimes like terrorism against the civilian population, the use of starvation as a means of warfare, the creation of

concentration camps for refugees and civilians, the brutal treatment of prisoners of war, the use of torture and mutilation, the systematic and deliberate destruction of diplomatic mission buildings and the destruction of scientific and cultural institutions.

Israel's aggression paralyzed the work of Lebanese administration institutions, and the occupiers are forcibly imposing their own "systems" on the country, flouting both the norms of international law and the Constitution of the Lebanese Republic. Far-reaching plans are being elaborated for that country's total subjugation to Israeli diktat; the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Near East are being openly violated. The aggressor is cynically disregarding the will of the entire international community, aiming at expanding his possessions and the U.S. sphere of influence in the Near East.

At the same time the war in Lebanon has shown the whole world the unswerving staunchness of the Palestinians struggling for the creation of their own national state. It has seriously undermined the military, political and moral prestige of the State of Israel in the international arena.

It is no accident that the U.S. leaders who like to resort to moral maxims in their speeches are on this occasion refraining from moral and legal assessments of the events on Lebanese soil.

Somehow no calls for the defense of human rights in this region are to be heard and for some reason the champions of "freedom and democracy" on the Western model have fallen silent. The U.S. administration is now interested in trying to make the world public forget what has occurred as soon as possible.

But this must not happen! The international criminals must not escape retribution. The legal principle of inevitable punishment is of exceptionally important political and moral significance -- and not only to the peoples of the Near East. World peace and normal relations between states cannot be ensured if international laws are flouted with impunity by an aggressor.

ANALYST VIEWS HISTORY, METHODS OF ZIONISM

LD291306 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 29 Sep 82

["Zionism: Lessons of History" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev:

The news of the massacre perpetrated by the [words indistinct] in Lebanon chills the heart. The horrible atrocities of the Zionist army bring to mind the barbarism of fascists during the past world war. Small wonder that Sabra and Shatila, the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut where the savages, drunk on blood, ruthlessly killed thousands of innocent people, will from now on be remembered alongside Khatyn and Babi Yar, Lidice and Oradour.

But what are the roots of affinity between the insolent Zionists and the fascists? Do they lie only in the fact that the Tel Aviv ruling clique is led by such arch-terrorists as Begin, Sharon and Co. whose every step to their ministerial posts is dripping with the blood of innocent victims? No, of course not. The roots of this affinity lie deeper, just as those of the latest Lebanese tragedy. They lie in the very nature of militant Zionism with its arch reactionary character thickly larded with racism, which also gives rise to appropriate criminal practice.

Just as fascist ideology, Zionism is based on setting one, "chosen" people in opposition to all the others. It was that slogan that was inscribed on the banner of international Zionism from the moment it got organized at the end of last century, and the claim was asserted at that time to the right of the "chosen" people to pursue their chimerical goals and to impose their lot at the expense of other nations, without stopping even at their physical extermination.

Antagonism is the pivot of human lives, Theodor Herzl, the spiritual fathers and founder of Zionism, preached. He said the Israelis would kill Palestinian aborigenes like wild beasts, blasting them with dynamite. Begin has made just one "correction" in this man-hating "programme": instead of obsolescent dynamite his "warriors" have used such modern means of mass destruction as suction and cluster bombs, phosphorous shells and booby traps made to look like toys to lure Arab children.

Ideological affinity of militant Zionism and fascism also is behind the coincidence of the criminal methods by which these goals are pursued. Way back during the British Mandate the Zionists set up in Palestine their "storm troops" to carry out mass-scale terror against the Arab population and to exterminate Arabs. One night in April 1948 one of the most savage Zionist terrorist gangs, "Irgun Zvei Leumi" led by the present-day Israeli premier, exterminated the entire population of the Palestinian village Dayr-Yasin. Begin's cut-throats, taking a leaf out of the book of their predecessors from the SS, photographed in cold blood the disfigured corpses of their victims, but not for family albums. Leaflets with these terrible pictures and inscriptions in Arabic "you will meet the same fate if you do not get away from here" were later on scattered by the thousand in other Arab villages. That was how the struggle for "lebensraum" in Palestine began. The massacre in West Beirut, which has shaken the whole of the civilized world, is a direct sequel to the Dayr Yasin slaughter, differing only by methods and by a far larger scale.

A familiar hand. The hand of barbarians who have lost every notice not only of the commonly recognized principles of law but also of common human morality. The hand of fascism and Zionism. Having perpetrated the massacre in Lebanon, the Israeli invaders and their backers from the other side of the ocean hoped, as one of the leaders of the Palestinian resistance movement, Abu Iyad, stated, to incite terror and panic among the Palestinians and to crush in them the spirit of resistance to the invaders. The fascists also set out to achieve these goals in their day, and the methods they used were similar. But as they were just beginning their blood march, Ernest Hemingway warned: The fascists can roll across the country, paving their way with an avalanche of metal imported from other countries. They can make their way with the help of traitors and cowards. They can destroy cities and villages in an attempt to keep people in slavery. But no people can be kept in Slavery. This warning should be heeded both by the Zionist clique in Tel Aviv and by those who have supplied them with an "avalanche of metal."

SYRIAN ARMED FORCES POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT

PM291039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political orientation workers of the Syrian Armed Forces headed by Div Gen 'Abdallah al-Jarf, chief of the Air Force Political Orientation Section, visited the Soviet Union 14-21 September 1982. In the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District and the Red Banner Carpathian Military District the Syrian guests familiarized themselves with the experience of political education work with personnel and also with the training of political worker cadres.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, the Prof N. Ye. Zhukovskiy Military Air Engineering Academy, the Lvov Higher Military Political College and an air force unit. The Syrian political orientation workers had talks at directorates of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the Carpathian Military District Political Directorate and Lvov Ukrainian CP Gorkom, visited agricultural enterprises and cultural institutions and toured monuments to the combat and labor glory of Moscow and Lvov.

The Syrian delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During a talk held in a friendly atmosphere there was a discussion of questions of political work in the armed forces and other questions of interest to both sides.

The delegation left for home 21 September.

BREZHNEV GREETS NEW DOMINICAN REPUBLIC LEADER

PM291535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev has sent a telegram of congratulations and wishes for success to S.J. Blanco, president of the Dominican Republic, in connection with his entering that office. L.I. Brezhnev also conveyed wishes for prosperity to the friendly Dominican people.

In a reply telegram, S.J. Blanco expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

SHITIKOV, RUBEN RECEIVE VENEZUELAN OFFICIAL

LD300006 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The official friendly visit to our country of the delegation of the National Congress of Venezuela is continuing. Today, the delegation, led by Congress Chairman Goldofredo Gonzalez met Comrades Shitikov and Ruben, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and chairmen and members of standing commissions of chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They exchanged information about the activities of the parliaments of the two countries and dealt with questions connected with the further development of relations. The sides pointed out the urgent need to intensify the activities of all the progressive forces in the struggle for securing a stable peace on the planet, and for preventing the danger of a new world war.

CPSU MESSAGE TO MARTINIQUE PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

PM291541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To the Martinique Communist Party [PCM] Central Committee,

Dear Comrades,

The CPSU Central Committee sends you and all Martinique Communists fervent fraternal greetings and congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the PCM's formation.

Your path from the first Marxist societies created in the early twenties to becoming a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, an influential political force on the island and the true vanguard of the working people has passed through stern tests in the class struggle for national and social liberation.

Soviet Communists express their militant solidarity and wish great success to the PCM, which invariably defends Marxist-Leninist, internationalist positions on the major present-day problems and makes a valuable contribution to the common struggle of Latin American and Caribbean Communists and of the entire communist movement for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Long live the PCM!

May the ties of friendship and solidarity between the CPSU and the PCM and the Soviet and Martinique peoples strengthen!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

IGNATENKO RETURNS FROM JAMAICA PNP CONFERENCE

PM291457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, who has been representing the CPSU at the 44th conference of the People's National Party [PNP] of Jamaica, returned to Moscow 22 September.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON BREZHNEV'S BAKU SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 September publishes on pages 1-2 the apparent text of Leonid Brezhnev's 26 September Baku joint session speech. It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic version published on pages R 8-13 of the 27 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Brezhnev Speech" and the following variations have been noted:

The PRAVDA Version begins with the saluation: 'Dear Comrade Aliyev! Dear Comrades!" and then omits the first four paragraphs of the referent item, picking up at paragraph 5, line 1: Today I have....

Page R 9, paragraph 5, line 9 PRAVDA reads: ...of labor collectives, constant perfecting of cadre work and a high degree of exactingness. We note with satisfaction that a good workers mood [rabochiy nastroy], a healthy moral and political atmosphere and a spirit of internationalism and fraternity of peoples prevail in the republic. [prolonged applause]

Four years ago.... [omitting "consistency" and applause annotation, substituting "mood' for "morale" and "the republic" for "work" and adding "prolonged"]

Page R 10, paragraph 2, line 1 PRAVDA Reads: ...is rising steadily every year, insufficient use is.... [adding "every year"]

Paragraph 6, line 4, PRAVDA reads: ...Socialist morals and improve people's education, and good experience has been accumulated. [applause] The moral.... [rewording]

Same paragraph, line 12, PRAVDA reads: ...of the chief tasks of educational work. here is an.... [rewording]

Same paragraph, line 16 PRAVDA reads: ...sound examples of such militant "penetration" of social life by cinema art, the theater and literature. [applause]
It is important.... [rewording]

Page R 12, paragraph 5, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...activity are subjugated. [applause]
In this our.... [picking up paragraph 6, line one]

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON ALIYEV'S BAKU SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 September publishes on pages 1-2 an account of Aliyev's 26 September Baku speech. It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version published on pages R 13-16 of the 27 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variations have been noted:

Page R 14, paragraph 2, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...ahead of schedule.

All the radical.... [omitting passage]

Paragraph 3, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...Science and culture, Comrade Aliyev continued.
In putting through.... [adding passage]

Same Paragraph, line 9, PRAVDA reads: ...to our society.

I wish particularly.... [omitting passage]

Page R 15, paragraph one, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...that historic moment. The society of.... [omitting paragraph, picking up at paragraph 3, line 1]

Paragraph 4, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...of Marxist-Leninist theory.

One of comrade.... [substituting "theory" for "science"]

Paragraph 5, line 4, PRAVDA reads: ...capacity in today's shoots [rostki] of new relations.... [supplying indistinct word]

Paragraph 7, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...for peace and security.

An outstanding role. [omitting "international"]

Paragraph 8, line 5, PRAVDA reads: ...of the republics, tact and sensitivity toward national.... [substituting "tact and" for "and likewise a"]

Page R 16, paragraph 1, line 5, PRAVDA reads: ...historic for us, Comrade G.A. Aliyev said in conclusion, the Azerbaijani people.... [adding passage]

Paragraph 2, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...Our priceless asset.

Comrade Aliyev proposed toasts in honor of the great Soviet Unior, the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. [Substituting for final paragraph]

PRAVDA omits all applause notations

ACADEMICIANS DISCUSS FOOD PROGRAM TASKS

PM291125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Session Ends"]

[Text] Great responsibility for the success of the nationwide task -- fulfillment of the Food Program approved by the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee -- was the dominant feeling at the joint general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] which has ended in Moscow. The scientists who addressed the joint session unanimously stressed that the successful solution of the tasks outlined by the party is possible only on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Academician B.Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Academician A.M. Kunayev, president of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, and A.A. Zhuchenko, president of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, devoted their speeches to the actual contribution of the republic academies' scientists to the solution of the Food Program.

We are growing a lot of grain, vegetables and fruit, B.Ye. Paton said in part. But at the same time, unfortunately, losses are still great. The preservation of all that the agricultural workers have worked hard to grow -- this represents an important reserve for increasing food production, it would be difficult to exaggerate science's role in this. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences is working on the creation of rational techniques to ensure efficient storage and to reduce losses of agricultural products. Some of them improve the preservation of vegetables and fruit by a factor of 5-10. These innovations are beginning to be introduced, but this must be done more quickly and more vigourously.

Speakers noted that republic academies' scientists have joined in practical work on the implementation of the Food Program.

The fundamental problem of agricultural development is that of maintaining and improving soil fertility. Very important to the solution of this task are the widespread use of the soil-conservation system of arable farming, increased dosage and more rational use of mineral fertilizers and protection of soils against erosion. Academician A.L. Yanshin, VASKHNIL Academician A.I. Barayev and others talked about the way academy scientists are solving these tasks.

Special attention should be paid, noted Academicians A.A. Bayev and V.A. Engelgardt and VASKHNIL Academician V.F. Dorofeyev, who spoke in the debate, to the utilization in selected seed growing and breeding of the achievements of physical and chemical biology and genetics and world genetic resources. This will make it possible to create new plant varieties and animal breeds. Academician M.S. Gilyarov stressed the need to employ new principles for the formation of agrarian biocenoses.

Yu.A. Izrael, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, talked about the results of work by scientific establishments of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control which are working closely with USSR Academy of Sciences and VASKHNIL scientists to develop new weather forecasting methods and recommendations on environmental conservation.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the countryside should contribute to the successful fulfillment of the Food Program, L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture; K.V. Frolov and A.I. Manokhin, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and VASKHNIL Academician Kubyshev stressed in their speeches. In agriculture, as in other spheres, there have been fundamental changes in equipment supply since the March (1965) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Energy capacities have risen from 232 million horsepower to 600 million horsepower in 1980. The power workers ratio has risen from 8.5 to 26 horsepower, an increase of over 200 percent. During this period much new machinery has been developed and is now being supplied to agriculture.

At the same time, speakers noted, the level of the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production falls somewhat short of modern requirements. In this connection a program has been developed for retooling the countryside in the period through 1990. In 10 years, more than 1,500 types of new machinery are to be assimilated, which is twice as many as were created in the previous 10 years.

One acute problem in agricultural production mechanization is that of improving the reliability and durability of the equipment supplied. Academy of Sciences institutes are already working on this.

Problems pertaining to the refinement of management, planning and the economic machinery of the agroindustrial complex were covered in speeches by Academician N.P. Fedorenko, Academician T.I. Zaslavskaya and VASKHNIL Academician I.I. Lukinov, and others.

The joint session participants adopted a resolution which outlined the main areas of future work and they urged Soviet scientists to devote all their efforts, knowledge and abilities to the successful solution of the tasks set by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Section, participated in the work of the joint session.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESCHEDULES REST DAY

LD291538 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has decided to switch the rest day on Sunday 10 October 1982 to Friday 8 October 1982.

AFP: SOVIET PRIZE WINNER DENIED EXIT VISA

NC291404 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Stockholm, Sep 29 (AFP) -- Soviet authorities have refused mathematician Vladim Igorevich Arnold a visa to come to Sweden to receive the Craaford Prize, the Swedish Science Academy said today.

The prize, considered the Nobel Prize of mathematics, was shared this year by Mr Arnold and American Louis Nirenberg from New York University.

It is worth 350,000 kroner ($55,000) and will be presented by Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf.

BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY REVIEWS TIKHONOV BOOK

PM200857 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Unattributed article: "For the Sake of Peace, for the Good of the People"]

[Text] Our motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- is preparing to celebrate its 60th anniversary. To greet this glorious jubilee Soviet people, under the leadership of the Leninist party, are consistently implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and seeking new successes in communist creation through persistent and creative labor.

Soviet people link all their successes and achievements with the party. They see the leadership of the Communist Party and its wise Leninist policy as an inexhaustible source of the people's vital forces and a firm guarantee of their prosperity today and of our society's on-going advance toward the heights of social progress. "It is precisely now," the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out, "in the light of the Soviet people's impressive achievements, that the well-known Leninist expression -- the party is the mind, honor and conscience of our epoch -- is being grasped with increasing profundity."

Party documents and the works of L.I. Brezhnev and other leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state contain a profound analysis of the CPSU's historical experience and the problems of domestic and international life and a scientific and genuinely creative approach to the resolution of the practical tasks of communist building.

A collection of selected speeches and articles by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has appeared in Azerbaijani. It has been translated from the one-volume edition published by the Political Literature Publishing House in 1980, whose materials cover the period from 1949 through 1980.

The book examines a wide range of political, economic, social and spiritual problems of important theoretical and practical significance.

The materials in the collection, and also the report at the 26th CPSU Congress entitled "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990" and other speeches and articles by N.A. Tikhonov reveal various aspects of our party's domestic and foreign policy, elucidate its multifaceted creative activity and reflect the Soviet land's outstanding achievements and victories accomplished on the soil of developed socialism. "The success of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy," N.A. Tikhonov stresses, "and our entire socialist reality graphically reveal the advantages of the Soviet way of life and attest to the steady growth of the country's economic might, the flourishing of the people's spiritual resources and the enhancement of their well-being. Soviet people have every reason to look to the future with optimism, for they know that the entire activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state is aimed at peace and man's benefit."

Problems of economics and the party's economic strategy and agrarian policy and questions of party leadership in economic building, which occupy the most important place in the complex of tasks which the party and people are resolving, are at the center of the author's attention.

A characteristic feature of the party's economic strategy in conditions of developed socialism and the transition to communism is a switch to intensive factors in the development of social production, the improvement of its efficiency and the emphasis on end results in economic activity. The whole course of the country's economic development highlights the vital need to implement a complex of measures of a technical, organizational and socioeconomic nature aimed at increasing labor productivity, perfecting the economic machinery, improving planning and management, using the achievements of scientific and technical progress, strengthening production and labor discipline and carrying out a very strict policy of thrift. Revelation of the various aspects of this problem occupies an important place in N.A. Tikhonov's book.

The collection's materials comprehensively reveal the CPSU's role as the guiding and directing force in Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and examines questions of further deepening socialist democracy and developing Soviet statehood in conditions of mature socialism.

The book shows clearly and cogently the tireless concern of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the steady improvement of Soviet people's material well-being and cultural level.

Many of N.A. Tikhonov's articles reflect the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is aimed at strengthening the world community of socialist countries and implementing the peace program advanced at the 24th and developed by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. Considerable attention is paid to international cooperation among the CEMA member countries and to deepening and developing economic integration of the socialist type.

Describing internationalism as an inalienable quality of Soviet man, N.A. Tikhonov writes in an article entitled "Sixty Years on the Path of October": "Our citizens grow up in an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood among people of different nationalities. There is and can be no propagation of national discrimination and national egoism in Soviet society. This is why the concerns, joys and sorrows of working people, wherever they live, are close to the heart of Soviet man. This is why they are in solidarity with fighters for freedom, democracy and socialism in other countries and continents and not simply ideologically but also by providing them with all possible practical assistance."

The book devotes considerable space to N.A. Tikhonov's speeches devoted to the Azerbaijan SSR under the titles: "Consolidating and Augmenting the Successes Achieved," "Let Us Complete the 5-Year Plan Successfully" and "Inspired Labor in Response to Award." Taken together they are a profound reflection of the party organization's intense and complex struggle since the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum in August 1969 to overcome the republic's long-standing lag and achieve outstanding successes in all spheres of social life.

N.A. Tikhonov's speeches in Baku are linked with glorious events in our republic's life. In the seventies Nikolay Aleksandrovich came to the republic on three occasions, which occupy an outstanding place in the history of Soviet Azerbaijan -- in 1974, 1975 and 1978, to present the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for victory in all-union socialist competition.

Soviet Azerbaijan has a powerful, modern and diversified industry, which provides great opportunities for the comprehensive development of its economy. N.A. Tikhonov's analysis of the activity of the republic's leading industrial sectors and major enterprises is distinguished by a genuinely statewide scale of assessment of achievements and deficiencies.

N.A. Tikhonov's speeches are imbued with genuinely keen attention to working people and profound respect for that hero of our time -- the innovator of socialist labor. Nikolay Aleksandrovich names the stalwarts of socialist competition with great warmth -- masters of drilling named Gambarov and Salman Nagiyev, impregnator operator [propitchik], team leader Omar Agayev, steelworker Allakverdi Suleymanov, construction worker Ilyas Kuliyev, cottongrowers team leader Zamina Aslanova, seamstress Valentina Krupnova, weaver Sanda Orbelyan, confectioner Gumay Guseynova, viticulturist Lyatif Mukhtarov and many others which make up the republic's golden pool of innovators.

While in Azerbaijan N.A. Tikhonov visited many industrial enterprises and construction sites and was acquainted with the progress in the construction of important projects nearing completion. He had cordial conversations with workers and engineering and technical workers and inquired about their working and living conditions.

In assessing the successes of the people's working people N.A. Tikhonov calls on them not to be satisfied with what has been achieved but to make broad and skillfull use of the great production reserves, remembering that "shock labor and a high level of organization are the true guarantee of the successful fulfillment of lofty pledges...."

People's spiritual potential, for the improvement and enrichment of which the republic's party organization expends a great deal of effort, is a powerful motive force for their creative and labor energy.

All the republic's achievements, N.A. Tikhonov stresses, are the result of a great deal of political and organizational work by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, its bureau and Central Committee First Secretary Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev personally, who lead the work to carry out our party central committee's decisions creatively and successfully.

N.A. Tikhonov's articles and speeches graphically show the greatness of the Soviet people's achievements and the multifaceted activity of the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by that outstanding politician of today Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The publication of the collection of N.A. Tikhonov's selected speeches and articles is a notable event in the country's sociopolitical life. The book provides clear guidelines for the party, Soviet and economic aktiv, for propaganda workers and students in the political education system and for all working people and helps them to determine their place better in the struggle to implement the historic decision of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The book is published by the Azerneshr Publishing House and printed by the Krasnyy Vostok Press.

RECENT APPEARANCES BY V.V. GRISHIN NOTED

Construction Conference

PM200851 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Improving Capital Construction"]

[Excerpts] A conference of party committee and bureau secretaries and economic leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations, ministries, departments, construction and planning organizations, construction materials industry, construction industry and transportation enterprises and client organizations, as well as raykom secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen, was held at Moscow Gorkom yesterday.

The conference participants examined the progress in fulfilling the 31 March 1982 Moscow Gorkom plenum resolution devoted to improving capital construction and discussed the tasks of party and soviet organizations and economic leaders in fulfilling the 25 August 1982 Moscow Gorkom bureau resolution on this question.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

Moscow Gorkom Conference

PM230941 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Conference At the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday a conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Members and candidate memberts of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom bureau, chiefs of party gorkom sections, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and leaders of main administrations and a number of Moscow Gorispolkom administrators and city organizations took part in the work of the conference.

Party, Economic Aktiv

LD240334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Sep 82

A meeting today of Moscow's party and economic aktiv discussed how collectives are working during the current 5-year plan period and what reserves need to be brought into action. It discussed work related to implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, CPSU Central Committee resolutions and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's guidelines on increasing the production of and improving the quality and range of consumer goods.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took part in the work of the meeting.

Educational Aktiv

LD250410 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The aktiv of the higher and secondary specialized educational establishments in Moscow met today at the Moscow city CPSU committee. The meeting discussed the results of the past academic year and the tasks ahead. The participants in the meeting analyzed the progress in preparing young people for independent work and the measures that should be taken to eliminate existing shortcomings. Also reviewed were questions concerning the strengthening of links between academic science and production, the selection and deployment of lecturing staff.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow city Communist Party Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Propaganda Aktiv

LD281732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] A Moscow Gorkom propaganda aktiv conference was held today. Topical questions of further improving Marxist-Leninist education and the upbringing of the masses were discussed. It was noted that an indispensable condition for the successes of labor collectives is the unity of ideological-theoretical and political-educational, and organizational and managerial activity. The Moscow Gorkom does a lot to guarantee this unity and to raise the level and content of study and its practical orientation.

Special significance, said the speakers, belongs to the strengthening of ideological, moral international education and of propaganda on the ideals of communism. It was stressed that this work needs the broad use of the daily upsurge in the activity of workers of the capital and aspire to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR with labor successes.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Moscow Gorkom first secretary, spoke at the conference.

Socio-Political Readings

LD272120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Sociopolitical readings under the title An Unbreakable Union of Free Republics, devoted to the anniversary of the USSR are continuing in Moscow. A report, The Leninist Peace Strategy, was delivered at the readings today by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took part in the readings.

FURTHER REPORTS OF RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES

Kapitonov, Zimyanin at Academy

LD292104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The studies of first secretaries of All-Union Komsomol [VLKSM] central committees of union republics, kray Komsomol committees and oblast Komsomol committees have ended at the Institute for Raising Qualificiations of Senior Party and Administrative Cadres of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee. The students were addressed by Kapitonov and Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; Pastukhov, first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee; state and public figures and teachers of the academy.

Kiselev Award to Poet

LD250404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A solemn soiree took place today in Minsk dedicated to the 70th birthday of Maksim Tank, people's poet of Belorussia, Hero of Socialist Labor, laureate of the Lenin Prize. Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee, presented Maksim Tank with the Order of Lenin, which the poet has earned for great services in the development of Soviet literature, for fruitful public activity and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Kiselev at Conference

LD281958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Tasks involved in guaranteeing the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges adopted by collectives of industry in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR have been examined at a conference of the leading party, soviet and managerial workers of Belorussia. The conference took place today in Minsk. The conference was addressed by Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

Kunayev Meets Actors

LD172240 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] The touring season in Alma Ata by the USSR Moscow Gorkiy Arts Theater is a success. In addition to performing on the best stages, the guests have held meetings with workers in industrial enterprises and with students. A group of artistes from the theater was received today by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

Kunayev Address to Aktiv

LD211012 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 2308 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Less than 1 million hectares of grain remains to be reaped in Tselinograd Oblast. Mechanizers who are bringing in a harvest which has been grown in difficult weather conditions have already threshed grain crops on half the total area.

A meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv was held on 12 September in Tselinograd, attended by members of the obkom bureau, first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, leaders of farms, a number of enterprises in industry, construction, transport and communications, and oblast institutions.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly received by those present. He stressed that the work being done in the oblast to increase its contribution to the country's Food Program should be considerably stepped up in the light of the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade Brezhnev's advice and instructions. Farm workers and party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations have an obligation to concentrate all their endeavors on completing the harvest and handing over grain to the state, and to ensure that everything which has been grown is stored in complete safety. Due attention should be given to next year's harvest. Underwriter fallow should be ploughed, seeds should be cleansed and machinery should be overhauled in time and to a high quality.

Comrade Kunayev said that ideological and political work should be continuously improved. It should be purposefully geared to the fulfillment of socioeconomic tasks in the spirit of party requirements. The vanguard role of Communists and the vigor of party organizations in all areas of the struggle for the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress must be greater.

The meeting was also attended by Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakhstan Council of Ministers.

In Tselinograd Comrades Kunayev and Ashimov inspected new equipment being manufactured by the Kazakh agricultural machinery works and the Tselinograd agricultural machinery works, and visited the oblast's political education center and Leninskiy and Sovetskiy Raykoms. They also visited the recently built Palace of Civil Ceremonies and talked to production workers, managers and specialists and party and administrative officials.

Rashidov Award Presentation

LD292134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Order of Friendship of Peoples has been awarded to ZVEZDA VOSTOKA, the literary, sociopolitical journal of the Uzbek Writers' Union. It has been honored with this high award for its services to Soviet literature and for its active participation in the communist education of the working people.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, today presented the order of the motherland to the journal's collective.

CSA DATA ON HARVEST PROGRESS PROVIDED

LD292150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] According to data issued by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 27 September, grain and pulse crops excluding maize, had been cut on an area of 109.3 million hectares throughout the country. Ninety-eight per cent of the crops cut have been threshed. The field workers of Belorussia have fulfilled the plan for sale of grain to the state. Harvesting is near completion on the fields of Kokchetav Oblast, Kazakhstan. Field workers in Uzbekistan have completed harvesting maize. The field workers of Kalinin Kolkhoz in Talovskiy Rayon are the first in Voronezh Oblast to fulfill their socialist pledges for sale of sugar beets to the state. The agricultural workers of Kolyma have dispatched almost twice as many potatoes as planned to towns and workers' settlements.

Agricultural workers day is approaching and field workers are striving to mark it with successes in the fields.

IZVESTIYA Report

LD300144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Sep 82

[From the IZVESTIYA review]

[Text] The IZVESTIYA agricultural review talks about the affairs of rural workers. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by Monday 27 September grain and pulse crops excluding corn were cut in the country on an area of 109.3 million hectares, 93 percent, and were threshed on 107.5 million hectares, 98 percent of that cut. The harvest is coming to an end. Farmers in Siberia, the Far East and north Kazakhstan are making final efforts to harvest all grain and to allow no losses. Purchases of grain have gone well in Azerbaijan, Estonia, Latvia, Belorussia, Armenia, a number of oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HARVEST

LD300324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2040 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Talk by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Nikitin, deputy chief of the Main Administration for Grain Crops of the Ministry of Agriculture]

[Text] Grain threshing is coming to an end. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 27 September in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the country grain and pulse crops excluding corn had been cut on 109 million hectares. This is 93 percent of all sown areas. They were threshed on 107.5 million hectares. In the last week grain was threshed on almost 4 million hectares. Grain crops remain to be harvested, excluding corn and rice, on an area of about 5 million hectares, mainly in Chita, Kustanay, Tselinograd and Irkutsk Oblasts, and in the Buryat Autonomous Republic.

Pulse crops have been threshed on 93 percent of sown areas. In the days to come the harvest of these crops will be completed. The gross yield of pulse crops is much higher than in preceding years.

The harvesting of groat crops is coming to an end. There remain altogether 250,000 hectares of buckwheat to be threshed. At the same time, still, buckwheat has not been harvested on considerable areas in farms of Bryansk, Smolensk, Chita and Amur Oblasts and in Maritime, Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays. Here the threshing of buckwheat needs a significant effort. Otherwise, great losses of the strongest grain are unavoidable.

Millet has to be harvested on 12 percent of sown areas. But the threshed groat crops are not bad. However it is necessary to accelerate the work on grain (?to) [word indistinct] condition, and to raise the rates of transporting grain and groat crops to procurement enterprises.

The harvest work in rice fields is in full swing. Rice has been gathered on 245,000 hectares. Harvesting of this crop has been completed by farms of Surkhan-Darya Oblast in the Uzbek SSR. Corn for grain has been threshed on an area exceeding 1.1 million hectares. This is 29 percent of all areas sown. This work has practically been finished by kolkhozes and sovkozes in Uzbekistan. In the Tajik and Turkmen union republics farms are close to completing this work. Mass harvesting of corn for grain is continuing in Kazakhstan, Georgia, Moldavia, in the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus.

Sugar beet has been dug up from almost 40 percent of sown areas. Already about 4 million tons of cotton have been dispatched to procurement points. The harvesting of [word indistinct] cucumber is coming to an end. Work is also continuing on planting the harvest for next year. The sowing of winter crops has moved to the southern regions of the country. Altogether in the country, they have been sown on almost 29 million hectares. In the last week, winter fallow ploughing has taken place on 12.5 million hectares.

The rates of soil preparation have grown significantly. However, in the majority of oblasts in the country the optimal times for ploughing are coming to an end. Therefore leaders and farm and agricultural organs specialists must allot more attention to resolving tasks for intensifying the rates of autumn preparation of lands by organizing two-shift work by tractors, by improving technical servicing of units and by organizing the labor of machine-operators.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY REPORTS ON SUGAR BEET CROP

PM300837 Moscow PRAVDA in russian 23 Sep 82 p 2

["Agricultural Review" prepared by "USSR Ministry of Agriculture Specialists": "From the Sugar Beet Field"]

[Text] In many regions the grain harvest has finished and the harvesting of other early crops is ending. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, 107 million hectares or 91 percent of the sown area of grain and pulse crops had been reaped by 20 September and 104 million hectares had been threshed. But the intensity of harvest work continues unabated. The harvesting of potatoes, rice and corn, the fall plowing and the sowing of winter crops are under way. It is a busy time in the sugar beet fields.

An area of 766,000 hectares of sugar beet has been lifted. It is being harvested by farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Latvia. In the first half of September, farmers tried to make maximum use of potential for increasing the root crop harvest and for building up the crops' sugar content. Thus roots have only been procured in quantities which ensure the continuous working of sugar refineries and the creation there of a 3-4 day stock of raw materials. The mass digging time has now begun.

This work, as is well known, is among the most labor-intensive and complex. Tens of thousands of beet harvesting machines, tractors, trucks and other equipment take part in it. And it has come at a bad time of frequent rain and cold.

Beet growers in Vinnitsa Oblast's Yampolskiy Rayon are conducting the harvest skillfully. In conjuction with Gonorovka sugar refinery workers they are struggling to obtain 50 quintals of white sugar from each hectare of sugar beet. Work is proceeding well on the farms of Kiev Oblast's Mironovskiy Rayon, Cherkassy Oblast's Zhashkovskiy Rayon, Voronezh Oblast's Talovskiy and Anninskiy Rayons and Kursk Oblast's Sovetskiy Rayon. Sugar beet is grown there by industrial processes. All the equipment had been repaired for the fall harvesting work. The fields were fully prepared before the mass beet lifting began.

To ensure efficient work in all areas of the harvesting and processing of root crops a field digging sequence has been determined related to the state of the sown areas and their distance from highways. Material and moral incentives for high-quality work are being widely used here. Conditions have been established everywhere for highly productive labor from all engaged in lifting and transporting the crop. The sugar beet flowline from fields to refineries is being managed by flexible staffs who have proved their efficiency in recent years. All of this promotes a fast and good quality harvest.

Unfortunately this is not how matters are everywhere by any means. A large quantity of machinery has not been prepared for work in the Altay, Gorkiy Oblast and a number of other RSFSR oblasts. The quantity is less than last year in Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania and Latvia. This is affecting results, of course. The harvest is developing slowly on the farms of Tula, Ryazan and Kuybyshev Oblasts and this is disrupting sugar refineries' startup schedules. An excessive harvesting delay can also lead to losses in the sugar beet harvest.

The level to which kolkhozes and sovkhozes are provided with equipment has increased noticeably. Over 12,000 harvest-transport detachments are at work in the beet fields. All equipment must be used highly productively.

Special attention should be paid to quality. Correct conduct is shown by many farms in the Ukraine and Belgorod Oblast where the working parts of harvesting and loading equipment are set up in such a way that the root crops dug up require no manual cleaning. This sharply cuts wastage and machine damage to beet. In advanced collectives it has become the rule that harvested areas are only plowed after the crop quality has been verified and the roots fully graded. This is also an important production reserve.

The end result depends greatly on the prompt transporting of sugar beet to the reception centers. It is well known that during storage in the fields it loses over 1 percent of its bulk daily and its sugar content drops by 0.1 percent. Meanwhile, the first few days of harvesting have already shown that in a number of places the delay between digging and transporting roots is great. Over 100,000 tons of sugar beet are lying in the fields in Moldavia. A large quantity of beet has built up on the farms of Krasnodar Kray and Kirovograd, Nikolayev and other oblasts. Soviet and agriculture organs and transport organization and sugar refinery workers must ensure 24-hour supply of sugar beet and not allow trucks to stand idle waiting to be loaded or at the unloading point. It is intolerable that in a number of places road transport stands idle because fuel supplies are late.

It would help to accelerate sugar beet shipment if the delivery distances to reception centers were reduced. Unfortunately the current harvest only confirms the acuteness of the problem. The fact is that in recent years the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry has cut the number of reception centers. The number is increasing this year, but extremely slowly. Many farms have to ship sugar beet 80-90 km or more. It is not hard to calculate the state's costs and losses.

Sugar beet seed cultivation workers have a lot of work to do. The harvest of sugar beet for stock plants is beginning soon. A good crop has been cultivated. Measures must be taken to harvest it on time and to preserve all the stock plants suitable for planting. It is necessary to continue developing the specialized cultivation of seed for this and other crops by regions.

While focusing efforts on the harvest it is also important to show concern for next year's. Above all to see to it that sugar beet is sown where the best conditions exist for it. Prompt and high quality fall plowing and the application of the requisite quantity of fertilizers will all help to create the basis for a large root harvest next year.

PROGRESS OF FODDER PROCUREMENT REPORTED

PM291605 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Sep 82 p 1

["Agricultural Review" by livestock expert M. Glinka; "A Fodder Ship for Every Farm"]

[Excerpt] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that as of 20 August [as published] 59.7 million tons of hay -- 87 percent of the planned amount -- had been procured. Cured hay stocks had reached 60.6 million tons, while stocks of prepared silage stood at 126.8 million and straw, chaff and other coarse fodder at 74.7 million tons. Some 5.8 million tons of grass meal had been produced, 2.5 million tons of root crops had been laid in storage and 22.4 million tons of grain forage from this year's harvest had been put by.

The hay procurement plan has been fulfilled by the farms of Azerbaijan, Latvia and Estonia, and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ukraine, Belorussia and Lithuania are close to fulfilling it. The RSFSR has accumulated more of this valuable fodder than last year. In many places there is still raw material for supplementing hay stocks. These are primarily to be found in the perennial grass aftermath.

The arable farmers of Moldavia, Belorussia and the RSFSR are considerably ahead of last year's indicators for the procurement of cured hay, while the same is true of the Lithuanian and Latvian field workers for hay procurements. The focus of fodder procurement work has now moved to succulent feed. Suffice it to say that in the week under review alone 36.2 millions tons of silage were laid in -- 7.5 million tons more than over the previous 7 days and 10.5 million tons above last year's indicator. Closest to fulfilling the ensilage plan are the farms of Estonia (88 percent) and of Belorussia (76 percent) and Uzbekistan (72 percent).

FARMING WEATHER REPORT FOR MID-SEPTEMBER

PM291505 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Sep 82 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological center report by agrometeorologist M. Agafonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the second 10-day period of September moderately mild and mostly dry weather was recorded over most of the country's European territory, favoring the harvesting of agricultural crops. The average air temperature was close to the annual average while in the Baltic republics, Moldavia and the west Ukraine it was 2 degrees above average.

Cold, rainy weather predominated in the Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions and the northern half of the Volga Region. The average air temperature over the 10 days was 2-3 degrees and in some places 4-5 degrees below the average annual temperature.

Air and ground frosts down to minus 2 and in places minus 4 degrees were observed in Estonia, a large part of the North-West, Central, Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions, the south of Bashkiria, in Penza Oblast, individual rayons of Saratov Oblast, the north of Rostov and Volgograd Oblasts and in the Central-Chernozem Region and northern and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine and Belorussia.

There was no precipitation, or less than 10 mm, over a large part of the USSR's European territory. In the northern half of the Volga Economic Region and in the Urals, 25-60 mm and in places over 60 mm of rain fell. In Arkhangelsk Oblast, the north and east of the Central Region and in the Volga-Vyatka Region precipitation was 11-25 mm. Agricultural crop harvesting in these regions was complicated by the rain.

Over the larger part of the territory of the Baltic republics, the North-West, Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions the conditions for the growth and rooting of winter grain crops were favorable. Winter crops sown in the first 10 days of September sprouted.

Earlier sowings were at the third leaf of tillering stage. Some 25-40 mm of productive moisture was retained in the topsoil. The state of the winter crops was mostly good.

In the north of the Volga Region and the Urals Region winter crops' moisture provision improved following rain. Stocks of productive moisture in the topsoil were 25-40 mm by the end of the second 10 days. Plants were at the tillering stage.

Rice and corn ripened and are being harvested in Moldavia, the majority of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the soutern half of Rostov Oblast.

The weather was mild in the south of the West Siberia arable farming zone and the majority of oblasts of Kazakhstan. Here the average air temperature over the 10 days was 1-3 degrees above the annual average. In the northern regions of West Siberia and the northwestern oblasts of Kazakhstan cold weather prevailed and the average air temperature over the 10 days was 1-3 degrees and in places 4-5 degrees below normal.

Frosts were observed everywhere in West Siberia and in places in Kazakhstan.

Rain fell on most of the Kazakh SSR and Tyumen, Omsk and Tomsk Oblasts. It totaled 10-30 mm.

Comparatively mild weather prevailed in the arable farming regions of East Siberia and the Far East. There was precipitation there almost everywhere for 1-3 days.

In the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan the warm, dry weather in the first 5 days of the 10-day period helped the ripening of cotton bolls and the harvesting of raw cotton. From 16 September the temperature dropped. Rain fell everywhere.

PESTICIDE PRODUCTION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

PM201125 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 1

[Ye. Leontyeva "Economic Review": "Chemicals Safeguard the Harvest"]

[Text] How can we prevent losses of crops because of rapid weed development, pests and diseases? Chemical protective agents have come to the assistance of agricultural workers: Pesticides, which not only make it possible to protect the crop but also create the conditions for the fuller utilization of fertilizers not by weeds but by the cultivated plants.

Dozens of industrial enterprises are engaged in the production of protective agents. Moreover, the chemical industry produces special plant growth regulators, seed disinfectants, and defoliants to facilitate cotton harvesting. Last year measures to combat pests and diseases of agricultural crops were carried out on 97 million hectares. The result: The value of the crop saved exceeded R8 billion. This year protective operations will be carried out on more than 100 million hectares. Some 500,000 tons of chemcial compounds are being produced for these purposes. By 1985 this figure is to increase to 680,000 tons. All the same, agriculture's pesticides requirements are far from being fully satisfied -- they are met only to the extent of 48-50 percent. By the end of the 5-year plan, kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be receiving 60 percent of their requirements, and only by the year 2000 is it planned to achieve the optimum correlation of protective agents and mineral fertilizers.

The reason for the present imbalance is mainly that operations to create pesticide production facilities began relatively recently in our country. The range of chemical agents is also fairly small: While 160 varieties of compounds are required, industry provides 57 varieties. A disproportion is also noticeable in the protection of different types of plants. Cotton, sugar beets and certain types of grain crops are poorly provided with pesticides, and such important crops as sunflowers, rape and soybeans suffer even more.

What is retarding growth in the output of chemical plant-protection agents, what is preventing the production of the compounds needed? Perhaps the biggest factor is the inadequate production of raw materials. Herbicides (against weeds), fungicides (to cure diseases), insecticides (to kill insects) -- all these mean complex organic chemicals, large quantities of raw materials, a very long path to the end product. At many of these enterprises labor productivity is low, there are many manual operations and the time taken to assimilate and introduce the compounds drags on and on. Only a radical method such as the creation of production facilities to produce intermediate products can help here. With their help it is possible to eliminate the basic activities ["naturalnyye khozyaystva"] which swamp the enterprises and to introduce modern, more rapid techniques for pesticide production.

But where can intermediate products be obtained? They are produced by the chemical and petrochemical industry for the needs of tire makers, pharmaceutical chemists and medical workers. All that is left for the production of protective agents is, basically, leftovers. The Soyuzkhimzashchita Association raised this question with the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, but failed to obtain the due understanding. The demand was backed up by an appropriate directive, but nonetheless the state of affairs did not improve perceptibly.

The scientific base of chemical protection also leaves something to be desired. Science is now required to develop effective compounds, and in forms making it possible to use them in small doses. For instance, insecticides are applied in relatively large volumes, which often creates a threat to the environment. Yet their effectiveness is not great. The same applies to seed disinfectants which increase germination rates. At present disinfectants are used mainly in powder form, some 90 percent of the total output, but liquid preparations would be much more useful here. First, a liquid treatment reaches every grain, and second, considerably less liquid than powder is needed.

There are also ways of improving herbicides, which are produced on the most massive scale. The tradition has grown up that a particular herbicide is sought for each weed. But if we remember that weed growth takes more than 800 forms, it becomes clear that this method is lengthy and ineffective. Agricultural workers require science to create mixed compounds offering the opportunity to combat a whole range of weeds at once. But as yet no more than 10 percent of the compounds produced are of this kind.

It must be said that all these tasks are being resolved very slowly, the time taken to construct facilities for the production of new chemical agents drags on for years and design documentation for the construction of shops is at a low technical standard. Take this example. The Soyuzkhimzashchita has two institutes: The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Means of Plant Protection in Moscow, and the VNITIG [expansion unknown] in Ufa. The first has 16 doctors of science, while the second has only 1. A tangible difference, isn't it? But strange as it may seem, the superiority in scientific forces is counterproductive: In the last 5-year plan the Moscow scientists developed only 4 compounds, and the Ufa scientists -- 20, of which nearly all are already in production. The Muscovites, on the other hand, have a low level of introduction; their links with production are poor and attention is not being devoted to developing an experimental base.

Of course, the reasons for the shortage of chemical agents for agriculture must be sought not only in the weakness of the raw materials base and the imperfection of scientific developments. Considerable reserves also exist in industry. Chemical workers often have to "stretch" the plan because of the increased load on plants operating smoothly. In these cases it is not easy for the frontrunners -- the Vurnarskiy and Pervomayskiy chemicals plants and the Ufa Khimprom Association. In 7 months these three enterprises produced more than 2,000 tons of chemical compounds above the plan.

But there are also chronic laggard enterprises, on which demands are apparently not great. Among these is the Chapayevskiy Chemical Fertilizers Plant which regularly fails to fulfill the plan.

Because of the low standard of leadership this plant has rapidly lost its "gold reserve" of specialists and is now poorly equipped to resolve complex technical problems. The leaders of the Sumgait Khimprom Association have become accustomed to asking for a concessionary plan for themselves, and it has become the rule for them to underproduce the most important types of chemical protective agents. Technological discipline is extremely low here: Equipment is operated incompetently, is allowed to wear out, stands idle and is subjected to unplanned repair work.

In all, of all the ministries producing chemical protection compounds the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers has the best indicators, while matters are worst at the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

If you compare the volumes of pesticide output and deliveries, you can see that these do not tally. This difference of several thousand tons also conceals a considerable reserve for ensuring timely supplies of chemical products to the countryside. The difference arises because dispatch has become one of the weakest links in the "plant to fields" chain. The point is that the output of pesticides is growing, but they are not provided with packaging. Chemical workers have to produce it at their own enterprises, and since this is not centralized, inevitable difficulties arise: first there is no polythene, then there is a shortage of metal or production capacities.

Nor has the problem of mechanizing plant protection operations been resolved. At present only the basic processes are mechanized -- spraying, dusting, disinfecting. At the same time the preparation of chemical solutions and emulsions is usually done manually. Now that the cultivation of agricultural crops is increasingly resorting to industrial techniques, the countryside needs high-speed, wide-span assemblies with standardized operating devices for pesticide application. More disinfectant machines are needed, as well as machinery for the preparation of solutions for spraying. It is an urgent task for agricultural machine building to provide the countryside with these things.

A high standard of work organization and efficiency is also necessary from the viewpoint of environmental conservation. Plant protection must be safe for the soil, water, animals and, of course, man. The editorial office receives letters whose authors, on the basis of instances of the irresponsible use of toxic chemicals, propose that their use be abandoned and that we switch entirely to biological methods of combating agricultural pests. It must be said that in terms of areas of land treated with biological preparations, we do not lag behind the highly developed countries. These preparations are now applied to 17 million hectares, which is about 16 percent of the total volume of plant protection. Compared with 1970, the volume of output of biological preparations has more than trebled, and it will go on increasing. The country has about 1,000 biological laboratories and factories, their equipment is improving every year and automated production lines are gradually going into round-the-clock work.

All the same, there are no grounds for abandoning chemical protection work. As yet, biological methods are not competitive enough either from the economic viewpoint (they are considerably more costly) or in terms of effectiveness (they cannot combat the whole range of pests, since they are designed for just one type).

As for chemical compounds, their skillful, competent use makes it possible to reduce environmental pollution to a minimum. Here it is particularly important for each instance of the violation of regulations, doses and formulas, the failure to observe application schedules and all cases of incorrect storage to be examined most thoroughly by the control organs.

In connection with the tasks set by the Food Program, Selkhozkhimiya associations must channel their main attention into the introduction of progressive plant-protection methods.

Agriculture loses up to one-third of the harvest through pests and diseases in some years. So it is clear how important are the roles of the plant-protection service and reliable operation of the "plant to fields" conveyor.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1410 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD251402 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1352 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep (TASS) -- Cosmos-1410, the latest artificial earth satellite, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue investigation of space.

The satellite's initial period of revolution is 116 minutes; its maximum distance from the earth's surface is 1522 km and its minimum distance 1500 km; the inclination of the orbit is 82.6 degrees.

The satellite's equipment is functioning normally.

MARCHUK CITED ON ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

PM231609 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 16 September publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word article by Academician G. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, under the heading "Science Is Always a Quest." Describing how the 26th CPSU Congress "set the task of uniting organizationally and economically the activity of scientific research, planning and design institutions and industrial enterprises," Marchuk states that "the role of scientific and technical progress in our country's further development is increasing sharply" and goes on to argue the need to improve the material and technical base and organization of scientific research in the light of the national economy's transition to "an intensive path of development." Marchuk goes on to discuss the role of socialist competition in scientific research and the introduction of its results into production. Socialist competition in this sphere, he states, has a number of particular features. Although there is experience of its organization in scientific institutions engaged in fundamental research, "much still has to be done, primarily by the trade unions." In fact, "the implementation of the tasks of scientific and technical progress now depends to a determining degree on people's responsibility for the matter in hand." Finally Marchuk discusses the importance of workers' involvement, skill and moral qualities when they are dealing with expensive and complex equipment.

BRIEFS

SEEDS GROWN IN SPACE -- Kiev, September 23, TASS -- The full cycle of the development of plants is possible in space conditions. This conclusion was drawn by botanists in Kiev on completing a thorough study of the Arabidopsis, a herb from the Cruciferae family, that was grown on board the Salyut-7 orbital station. Pods with seeds were discovered in the biological container brought to earth by cosmonauts Leonid Popov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Aleksandr Serebov. "The seeds which were obtained in space for the first time have [words indistinct] possessing both a root and seed-lobes", said Doctor of Biology Yelizaveta Kordyi, "and this means that plants can develop in conditions of cosmic weightlessness from seed to seed." The Arabidopsis was selected for such experiments because it has a very brief life cycle of about forty days. As compared to the previous experiment (?when) the blossoming plants failed to produce seeds, more comfortable conditions were created for them now, in (?particular they) got more light. Now comes the turn of experiments with plants that have a longer period of vegetation, the botanist from Kiev summed up. This requires a further perfection of the "cosmic hothouse". [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 23 Sep 82 LD]

KOLDUNOV SPEAKS ON ROLE OF AIR DEFENSE FORCES

LD251922 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 25 September carries a program in the series "Guarding the Homeland" about the USSR Air Defense Forces. The program includes comment by unidentified speakers about the role of the Air Defense Forces and also an interview by special correspondent Viktor Bychko with USSR Deputy Defense Minister Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov, commander in chief USSR Air Defense Forces.

Bychko begins by asking Koldunov about the "glorious combat traditions" of the Air Defense Forces, to which Koldunov replies:

"The foundations of the present-day combat units and their glorious combat traditions were laid down by the first air defense subunits, which were formed on the personal instructions of Vladimir Ilich Lenin immediately after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. These subunits fought staunchly on the fronts of the Civil War and made a weighty contribution to the cause of victory over the enemy. The history of that legendary period contains many examples of selfless bravery and high consciousness of the revolutionary duty of the air defense fighting men and their commanders."

Koldunov continues by citing specific examples of heroic exploits during the Civil War years and in World War II. His remarks are punctuated by commentary on the creation of the Air Defense Forces. This is followed by a song, whereupon Koldunov continues:

"The heroic traditions of our fathers and forefathers are not only maintained by the present generation of defenders of the fatherland's peaceful skies but are also being multiplied in their daily combat service. The men of the Air Defense Forces show resourcefulness and determination in complex situations. They do not shirk difficulties and act in accordance with the call of the heart in the way that the men at the fronts did. Finding himself in an exceptionally life-endangering situation fighter-pilot Capt (Konyutin) displayed great courage, determination and steadfastness. He catapulted himself from his aircraft over a vast area of cold sea. Then in a rubber dinghy without oars, water or food he took almost 3 days to make his way to a small islet. He was taken to a hospital in a serious condition. His hands and feet were frost-bitten, but the pilot overcame all his trials and after treatment returned to active service. Communist (Ivan Timofeyevich Konyutin) was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

"An exploit was performed, too, by flyers Col (Zhukov) and Capt (Golikov). During a flight in a supersonic interceptor fighter aircraft a critical emergency arose, but they did not leave the aircraft. Displaying restraint and great skill and courage they landed the aircraft. This made it possible to establish the cause of the defect that had appeared and saved the lives of many people, since the area was a densely populated one. Let me remind you that Zhukov was awarded the distinguished title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

"The combat traditions of the Air Defense Forces which are directly in line with the traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces are being constantly enriched and developed. Our own traditions, characteristic of our branch of the armed forces, have also come into existence. They reflect the specific nature of our forces and have become an inviolable law of life for each serviceman in the Air Defense Forces. They comprise above all constant high vigilance and combat readiness and the immediate and unconditional fulfillment of combat tasks. They also include skillful mastery of very complex missiles, aircraft and radar complexes and the ability to engage aerial enemies in the first sortie and the (?final) attack."

There follows an interview with some young servicemen who have produced excellent training results. An unidentified speaker continues, saying the following:

"The Air Defense Forces are in a constant state of combat readiness. In peacetime, too, they are to be found on the front line of the defense of the sacred borders of the homeland. Air defense forces must be ready at any time to repel a sudden attack by a powerful and cunning enemy, who is well equipped technically. They must be ready to completely crush this enemy.

"Anti-aircraft missile forces, radio engineering troops and fighter planes take part in the country's air defenses today. The anti-aircraft missile forces possess great firepower. They have various kinds of anti-aircraft missile batteries which have a considerable chance of hitting the modern weapons which carry out air attacks over the whole range of altitudes and speeds at which they fly. The aviation forces are equipped with supersonic, all-weather fighter-interceptors with powerful missile armaments. These are capable of overtaking and destroying aerial targets at any height, in any weather conditions, at any time of the day or night.

"The radio engineering troops maintain constant radar surveillance. They are capable of pinpointing at long distance the weapons with which the enemy launches an air attack irrespective of the altitude and electronic countermeasures. Today's Air Defense Forces are forces with modern equipment. They are a combat combination of ground and air forces."

Koldunov then says: "We do indeed have everything we need for the reliable defense of our beloved motherland. However, I repeat, without exaggeration, that our main strength lies in our wonderful men. They are Soviet patriots and internationalists who are ideologically tempered and selflessly devoted to the Communist Party and the government. They have lofty moral, political and fighting qualities. Ninety percent of the officers and men are members of the Communist Party or the Komsomol. The political command and engineering cadres are the 'gold fund' of our troops. Half of our officers now have higher education."

The program then continues with Koldunov being interviewed by Bychko as follows:

[Bychko] "The concept of 'do as I do' exists in the army. The experienced soldier [words indistinct] in any situation the commander must give the men under his command an example of combat skill. As long ago as the Great Patriotic War you yourself, Aleksandr Ivanovich, became a renowned pilot. You were twice awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. You, of course, remember well how important this soldier's law of 'Do as I do' is in battle. Does it retain its importance these days?"

[Koldunov] "Unquestionably. After all, this principle is based on personal example. It is most effective if the commander himself possesses profound theoretical knowledge, knows how to handle combat equipment and weapons perfectly, and is a good organizer and leader of the training process. But this is not enough on its own. Every commander and political worker must possess lofty moral qualities, be a good teacher of those in his command, and know how to win people's confidence. The overwhelming majority of officers in the aviation forces of the Air Defense Forces, from flight commander to squadron leader, are wonderful people. Their theoretical and professional qualifications are considerably better than those of their subordinates. They are high-grade specialists and instructors. They personally instruct young pilots in a complicated form of combat training, flying techniques and the tactics of aerial combat. This is where the principle of 'Do as I do' applies fully. And naturally every pilot strives to emulate his commander, to be like him.

"Lt Col (Muktar Altunbayev) has great prestige in the air defense troops. He is a wonderful pilot, commander and educator of men. He is also a modest and charming man. Comrade (Altunbayev), who is very knowledgeable and experienced, consistently applies the principle of 'do as I do.' His subordinates regard him as a model of the modern Soviet officer, pilot and commander and strive to behave as he does. It is appropriate to note that in this collective [words indistinct].

It is no coincidence that the squadron is distinguished by its high standard of combat cooperation and (?smooth running). All the pilots, engineers and technicians have higher grades. For a number of years the squadron has been adjudged as 'excellent.' It keeps itself in a constant state of high combat readiness.

"I chose an example from the aviation units, but similar examples are to be found in the other branches of the Air Defense Forces, in every section. They all show that the personal example of the experienced soldier and commander not only retains its role in peacetime. Its magnetic force is enhanced still further in combat. The [word indistinct] principle of 'do as I do' has always been and remains one of the main principles in the training and education of officers and men."

[Bychko] "In what way is the anti-aircraft fighter pilot different from other knights of the skies?"

[Koldunov] "First and foremost, I would like to stress that military pilots are worthily continuing the heroic deeds of the older generations of aviators. They are very courageous and strong-willed -- real Soviet patriots and internationalists. They are full of Communist conviction. They have lofty moral, political and psychological qualities. They have boundless love for their profession. They have profound knowledge about the equipment they are entrusted with and about the tactics of aerial combat. They know how to make use of advanced experience. The pilots have the breadth of vision that comes from a wide general education. They maintain high standards and know how to keep their bearings in the rapidly changing situation of aerial combat. They are able to make competent decisions when time is limited. They can withstand great moral and physical pressure.

"At the same time air defense pilots have their own characteristics by the very nature of their duties and the tasks they have to resolve. Their job is to intercept and destroy all weapons of enemy air attack regardless of weather conditions or time of day or night, irrespective of whether they are flying at low altitude, medium altitude or in the stratosphere, thereby preventing the enemy from striking the targets which are being defended. The air defense pilot is the guardian of the aerial frontiers of our great socialist homeland, who is constantly in a state of high combat readiness."

The program continues with an unidentified speaker saying that thousands of air defense specialists have received government awards and stating that cosmonauts Nikolayev, Bykovskiy, Komarov, Volynov and Klimuk began their careers in the Air Defense Forces.

Bychko then asks Koldunov what advice he would give to young people who enroll at military academies with a view to serving in the Air Defense Forces. Koldunov says:

"The modern officer in the Air Defense Forces, as in any other branch of the armed forces, needs to have profound, comprehensive knowledge, and high standards. He needs to be hardened morally, psychologically and physically. Therefore, I would like to express the wish that our young people persistently study political, military and special disciplines, acquire and perfect their practical knowledge of work with equipment, of educating people. I ask them to instill in themselves the qualities which are needed in battle and to remain true to the profession they have chosen, the defense of the country's aerial frontiers."

Koldunov concludes with the following statement:

"I wish all the officers and men of the Air Defense Forces further successes in perfecting their military skills and combat readiness, in strengthening discipline and organization, in carrying out their obligations in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The CPSU and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, are displaying constant concern to guarantee peace and security for our country.

"Great vigilance and combat readiness are now required more than ever before in order to carry out the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to frustrate all the schemes of the enemies of peace at a time when bellicose circles in NATO, headed by the United States, are to blame for the international situation which has deteriorated. The party, the Soviet Government and our people have provided the armed forces, including the Air Defense Forces, with first-class modern weapons. These weapons enable them to destroy any aggressor. We, the Air Defense Forces, assure our Communist Party, the government and all Soviet people that we will honorably carry out the task of defending our beloved motherland."

At this point the program ends.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA IDENTIFIES MILITARY OFFICERS

PM161415/PM291543 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 September carries on page 2 articles whose bylines identify:

Col A. Lopukhov as chief of the Agitation and Propaganda Department and deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Moscow Military District;

And Lt Gen Yu. Ivanov as deputy commander of the Volga Military District for Civilian Military Training.

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 28 September front-pages a report by Col (Retd) F. Yakovlev entitled "first results discussed," dealing with a Ground Forces Political Directorate discussion of preparations for a local report-and-election campaign, which states that "the results of the discussion were summed up by Maj Gen M. Kulikov, first deputy chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate."